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The Sunday Observer

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THOROUGH DISCOMFITURE OF MISCHIEVOUS CLIQUE

Co-operative Central Bank Meeting

No-Confidence Motion against Mr. Ramadas Pantulu

Rejected by 39 votes against 16

Detailed Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

Strange Combination of Mudaliar, Iyengar and Malayalam sneak out with tails between their legs.

Madras, April. 9.

The adjourned session of the Annual General Body meeting of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., was held on Sunday the 2nd April 1933 at Triplicane Hindu High School Hall, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras at 4 p.m. Mr. D. N. Strathie, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, was also present on invitation.

Admission was restricted to authorised delegates of the societies and individual shareholders. 72 Society representatives and 31 individual members were present. A few strangers who entered the Hall before the hour of the meeting were however allowed to remain and were seated in a separate block as visitors.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, representative of the Chintadripet Co-op. Bank, moved that Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu as President should not take the Chair and suggested that the meeting should elect another Chairman, In support of his proposition, he said that, in addition to the fact that no-confidence motions are pending against the President, he had visited several societies since the last meeting, and convassed support for him and that he gave a tea party to some representatives at the Bank's premises.

Mr. K. V. Menon of the Tailors C. S. followed him, and said that. in the absence of a bye-law saying that the President of the Board of Directors should preside, it was open to the meeting to elect a Chairman.

Mr. K. L. Narasimha Rao raised a point of order that as this was an adjourned meeting and as it was finally settled at the last meeting that the President should preside, the matter cannot be raised again, and the motion to elect another Chairman was out of order.

The President, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu said that the ruling which he gave on the former occasion on 26-2-33. still held good, and as the meeting was an adjourned one, he would continue to preside. In reference to further allegagation of Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, the President said that the fact that he visited a large number of societies in the City to counteract the propaganda made against him was no ground to alter his ruling. He said that he had nothing to do with the tea party.

On an appeal being made by Mr. K. V. Menon to the Registrar to give his opinion on the question of electing another Chairman, the Registrar said it was his view that, in the absence of any bye-law empowering the General Body to elect a Chairman for each meeting. it is for the President to take the Chair.

This decision was accepted by the House and the proceedings went on with Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, the President in the Chair.

C. C. P. WORKS BILLS

Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar started a discussion on the questions and pressed at considerable length the matter relating to the settlement of the Bills of the C. C. P. Works for printing of books and forms.

Messrs. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, K. V. Menon and a few others spoke on the questions and answers relating to the change of premises of the Bank on a high rent and to the incorrectness of the net loss shown in 1930-31 and of the net profits for 1931-32.

REGISTRAR ADMINISTERS A SNUB

The Registrar, intervening said that the duty of drawing up of the Audit Certificate was on him, and that he satisfied himself about the accuracy of the auditor's report. He said that it was usual for the C. C. P. Works to give a rebate out of the amount claimed on the bills, and that he received a letter from the C. C. P. Works asking him to look into the question of a part of their claim having been disallowed by the Board of the Bank. The matter, he said, will receive his attention.

Mr. M. B. Srinivasan said that he was not satisfied with the answers to most of the questions. As they related to the Administration Report, he suggested the appointment of a Committee to look into the Administration Report for 1931-32 with special reference to these questions and answers and to report to the General Body at an adjourned meeting.

Several members took part in the discussion on this suggestion. Some spoke in favour of the Committee and some against.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon suggested that the reference to the Committee should be clear and it should be asked to look into all the affairs of the Bank.

Mr. Burra Satyanarayana said that there should be no roving commission and the scope of the Committee must be confined to the Administration Report for 1931-32.

MOTION FOR COMMITTEE LOST

Then Mr. N. Ramaswamy Ayyar of the Govt. Ry. Police C. S. moved the following resolution:—

"I propose that a Committee of five be appointed to examine and submit their remarks on the matters contained in the Administration Report for 1931-32 with special reference to the allegations contained in the interpellation."

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. B. Srinivasan and supported by Messrs. G. B. Mahalingam Ayyar and V. Manicka Mudaliar.

Some discussion then followed on the motion. Messrs. R. Rajagopal of Thousand Lights George C. S. and Pandit Palanisamy Pillai of Nungambakam High Road C. S. spoke against the motion. Mr. R. Rajagopal said that so far, two hours were spent in accusations against the President by a few people that no business of the house has been proceeded with and depressed class societies were not interested in Brahmin-Non-Brahmin quarrels, and that they had full confidence in Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu and in the Board of the Bank. Mr. P. N Sankaranarayana Ayyar of the Krishnapet Gokulam House Building C. S. criticised that the whole time was monopolised by a few in personal accusations, and that no opportunity was given to impartial members like himself to proceed with the business of the meeting.

The motion for the appointment of a Committee was then put to vote, and on a show of hands, the motion was declared defeated, 31 voting for the motion and 41 against. A poll was then demanded by Messrs. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar and K. V. Menon, and on taking poll 43 voted for the Committee and 48 against it.

ANOTHER SNUB FOR MR. MUDALIAR

After the motion for the appointment of a Committee has been defeated, Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar rose to pursue the interpellations.

Mr. Burra Satyanarayana raised a point of order that the resolution to appoint the Committee to go into the interpellations having failed Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar cannot pursue the matter.

The President upheld the contention, and ruled out that the interpellations cannot be pursued further.

The House then took up the Administration Report for discussion and speeches were made by Messrs. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar, K. O. Anthoni (B & C. Mills Emp. C. S.) K. V. Menon and some others who adversely criticised the Administration Report.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ADOPTED

Mr. K. P. Rama Hebbar of the Madras Medical C. S. then moved for closure and the adoption of the report, which was duly seconded by Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, and the report was adopted by a large majority.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu at this stage said that the no-confidence motions against him may be taken up and that he would vacate the Chair.

He accordingly vacated the Chair and Prof. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar was voted to the Chair.

Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this meeting places on record its utter disappointment in the management of the Bank and want of confidence in the President thereof as, among various other matters, he has been a party to the shifting of the Bank from its old premises to the present one at an increased monthly rent, especially at a time when the Bank was not working at a profit and all done apparently with a view to benefit an Insurance Society located in a portion of the same premises at a convenient rate of rent where he himself happens to be the President and his son, the Secretary."

In moving the resolution, he said, that in the matter of granting loans to societies, especially to his Bank, the Chintadripet Co-operative Bank Ltd,, in not sanctioning the transfer of shares to certain individuals, in changing the premises of the Bank from a cheaper to a more costly building, in fixing the rent for the Insurance Society at Rs. 75 in placing the funds of the Bank in unremunerative investments and certain other matters, the Board acted improperly and the President of the Bank was responsible for these acts. Finally, he accused the President of having visited some societies to canvass support for himself in the interval between the last meeting and now, and of having given a tea-party to some members of the General Body in the Bank's premises.

Mr. C. G. Rajaram Mudaliar of the City Police Officials C. S. seconded the motion.

MR. SIVAPRAKASA MUDALIAR'S ARROGANCE

The Chairman, Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, at this stage, said that, in his opinion, the motion was quite out of order, as the President was elected by the Board, and not by the General Body. A motion of this nature was therefore ill-conceived. So long as the President commanded the confidence of the Board which elected him, a motion of no-confidence can be brought only against the Board as a whole, and not against the President alone individually. The Chairman gave the mover option to delete certain words in the motion, so as to make it apply to the Board as a whole.

Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar said that he declined to alter the motion against the President, and make it one against the Board.

Some of the members of the Board however said that they preferred a vote being taken on the motion, and so the Chairman allowed the motion.

Mr. Burra Satyanarayana speaking on behalf of the Board fully dealt with the question of refusing of loan to Chintadripet Co-operative Bank, of which Mr. V. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar is the President. He justified the Board's action.

Mr. G. B. Mahalingam Ayyar spoke in favour of the no-confidence motion and dwelt on the investment of funds of the bank and on the allocation of rent to the Insurance Society.

Mr. Govindaraja Das of Washermanpet, Gajendravarada C. S. also spoke in favour of the motion.

ALLEGATIONS NAILED TO THE COUNTER BY MR. RAMADAS PANTULU

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu answered the various allegations with reference to facts and figures and said that the allegations were baseless. He said that he did visit a large number of societies to counteract the adverse propaganda made against him and the Bank by the promotors of the No-confidence motion and the course he adopted was quite legitimate and constitutional. He said that he had nothing to do with the tea party and that it was given by a leader of the depressed classes who is a Director of the Bank and an M.L.C.

MOTION REJECTED

The motion was put to vote and declared lost 16 voting for and 39 against it.

The no-confidence motions given notice of by the delegates of Washermanpet Gajendravarada, Vyasarpadi, C. S. and Mr. C. Tyagaraja Mudaliyar were not moved.

VOTE OF FULL CONFIDENCE CARRIED

Mr. R. Rajagopal then moved a vote of full confidence in the President, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, which was duly seconded by Mr. P.V. Sundararamayya of Washermanpet C. S. and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu then resumed the Chair and dissolved the meeting.

GIRL'S TWO FIANCES

GAVE NOTICE TO MARRY BOTH!

London, (By Mail)

Not sure which of two men she would marry, a London girl gave notice of her intention to marry both.

Not until the day on which she received the second of the necessary certificates did she make her choice.

Then she married one of the men and ordered the other notice to be cancelled.

This romance of the girl with two "beaux to her string" was revealed following the wedding of Miss Doris Winifred Brawn, of Maybury-mansions, W, at Marylebone register office.

In the first notice, issued on February 27, it was announced that she intended to marry Mr. Jack Harrison, private secretary (twenty-nine), of Mayburymansions, W.

A certificate permitting the marriage was issued on March 1.

The following day, March 2, Miss Brawn gave notice of her intention to marry Mr. Desmond Murray, company director (twenty-six), of *Maybury*-mansions, W., and a certificate for this wedding was also issued.

Miss Brawn's choice ultimately fell on Mr. Murray.

"The worst of Augustus is that he looks such a fool."

"Yes ; it's dreadful when they look like it as well."

MOTHER AT SEVEN

REMARKABLE CASE REPORTED FROM INDIAN HOSPITAL

A remarkable case of early motherhood is described by Mrs. A. Carroll, nursing Superintendent of the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi, writing in the "Nursing Journal of India."

A seven-year-old girl gave birth to a full-term female child in the hospital recently. The baby weighed 4lb. 3oz. at birth, and has been nursed by the girl-mother.

After two months the weight of the baby was 6lb. 8oz.

The age of the girl has been verified by the Health Officer of Delhi from the municipal registers, and is corroborated by her father.

No Prophet.

A golf professional was giving a beginner a lesson.

"Half a moment" he said, pointing down the course. "There's a man just going across the fairway."

"What about it?" said the beginner, who was about to drive off.

"Well,' said the professional, "you should always shout 'Fore!' if you're about to hit the ball and somebody is crossing your line of fire."

"How on earth do I know when I'm going to hit the ball?" asked the beginner. "I'm no prophet."

FOR A QUIET CORNER

CRUMBS FROM THE MASTER'S TABLE

"As the shadows were awakening and a scent of the morn was carried on the breeze, I saw an eagle descending from the mountain-tops. It came down without a flutter of the wings into the valley, and there disappeared among the shadows of the black mountains. At the end of the day I saw it return again to its abode among the mountain peaks, far away from the strife, the struggle and the jostle of the world.

"So is a man who has seen the vision of Truth, who has, during his strife in the world, established for himself the eternal goal. Though he may wander among the transient things, and lose himself among the shadows, yet all his life will be guided by that goal. As the eagle soars to its abode, so will he soar beyond all sorrows, beyond all fleeting pleasures and passing joys." —J. K.

• • • •

"As a ship that is lost at sea without a compass, so the man without the perception of the goal which is constant and eternal, is lost in this world of confusion. As the captain of a ship establishes the destination of his vessel and by the compass is able to guide his course through stormy nights and dark waters, so the man who has knowledge of his goal can guide his life by that compass of understanding." —J. K.

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THINK

When the clouds of gloom are blackest,
And when the skies are dark as ink
Get away from things distracting,
Quit the sham, the useless acting,
Draw away from all the hustle,
All the turmoil and the bustle,
Go somewhere alone and think.

When you're facing problems mighty,
And you stand upon the brink,
Steal an hour from the battle,
Leave its glamour, quit its rattle,
Draw away from all the hurry,
From the men and man-made worry.
And alone in silence, think.

Ah! the mighty men who conquer,
And the men whose words are drink,
Are the men who quit the jangle,
Quit the turmoil and the wrangle
Of the world, and turn their faces
To secluded silent places,
Where in solitude they think.

—A. N. N.

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BUILD TRUE

Build true!
Whatever you do,
Build true!
You're tired?

Uninspired?
Never fear: Just try.
Dig deep!
Don't sleep!
We can learn, you and I.
To build true,
Whatever we do.
So, whatever we do.
We'll try, you and I.
To build true.

—A. N. N.

• • • •

WEAR A SMILE!

As you pass along Life's road
Wear a smile!
It will lighten many a load;
It's worth while.
Though at times it may be hard
Your own ills to disregard,
Still, the thought of them discard,
Wear a smile!

E'en a granite heart will melt
'Neath a smile;
Its bright influence is felt
For awhile.
For the sick and sad and weary,
To whom Life seems bleak and dreary,
You may make this world seem cheery
With a smile.

Say a kind and courteous word
As you go!
Such, alas! is seldom heard
Now, you know.
Though they're sown in fields of hate,
Seeds like these will germinate
Into Love, for which men wait;
Sow, then, sow!

Words will not suffice alone,
You must do
Let your actions, like the sun,
Come smiling through!
Help a blind man up the hill!
Some poor brother's pockets fill!

JOBBERY AND NEPOTISM OF THE WORST TYPE

LAW MEMBER'S APPOINTMENTS ANALYSED

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER"

OBSERVER CONGRATULATED FOR EXPOSING UNDESIRABLES

To The Editor, "The Sunday Observer," Madras.

Sir,—Please permit me to offer my sincere and warm congratulations to you for the two letters in your weekly of the 26th instant, containing a scathing criticism of the administration of the Hon. the Law Member in the matter of the exercise of the patronage vested in him in favour of members of a particular community. The only justification that can possibly be urged in favour of the appointments made by him is that blood is thicker than water. But such a justification is hardly acceptable to the several communities whose claims he has ruthlessly dismissed from his mind. There are several dailies in our city, but none has thought it fit to expose him with a view to mend his ways, though he has been having his own way for five long years. All glory to you for having exposed him fearlessly, even though your weekly is only of two or three months old. If the Honourable Member makes up his mind to profit by your criticism, he can even now make amends for all his past misdeeds, though not adequately, at least in a small measure.

Your correspondents have not chosen to give facts and figures in support of their criticism. Lest the world should go away under the impression that there are no facts to justify the criticisms levelled against the Honourable Member's administration, I have chosen to set out hereunder certain bare facts relating to the appointments made by him in the City of Madras alone, leaving your readers to judge for themselves. If he was not able to make more appointments in the city during the past five years, it is not his fault, for there were no further opportunities for him to exercise his patronage. His son-in-law, Rao Sahib Appu Nair, was brought to the City in 1929 as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, even though he was confirmed as a District Munsiff only in the year 1925. Evidently the Registrarship was reserved for him! But the question is: Are not members of other communities available among the District Munsiffs to be promoted as Registrar of the Small Cause Court? Granting by accident, the Member's son-in-law got the place, subsequent events place the matter beyond doubt. He was soon sent to Delhi to undergo training in drafting and, after the training was over, he was appointed to the present place as Under-Secretary to the Government, Law Department (drafting).

The circumstances under which the permanent incumbent of the place was made to give room for his son-in-law are too well known to need mention. Mr. U. Ramuni Menon, the present Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, was brought to that court as third judge in the place earmarked for a sub-judge, and even though three years have elapsed from the date of his appointment as a judge of that court, his term has been extended so that members of other communities who are sub-judges may not have the privilege of coming to Madras. The Hon. Mr. Justice Pandalai was promoted to the High Court Bench during this period. This again may be explained away by stating by accident he found his way to the High Court Bench. Mr. C. Kunniraman was promoted to the City Civil Court. No doubt in other appointments made by him, consequential to Mr. Kunniraman being elevated to the City Civil Court, non-Malayalees got those places. Perhaps the Law Member could not help it. In one case, unless the place was given to a non-malayalee, City Civil judgeship will not fall vacant and in the other case, the rule of communal rotation stared the Honourable Member in the face. As aforesaid, if he was not able to make more appointments during these five years, fault cannot be laid at his door. Quite recently Mr. T. S. Anantarama Iyer, a Palghat gentleman, was appointed as acting Crown Prosecutor even though Mr. V. Rajagopalachariar acted as Crown Prosecutor on more than one occasion, and acquitted himself most creditably. If you take the panel of Crown Prosecutors, not even a single non-malayalee is there. The present panel consists of the following gentlemen:—Kuttikrishna Nair; Unnikanda Menon; Kunhikrishna Nair and T.S. Anantaraman. In the panel of the Public Prosecutor we find again Mr. Parakati Govinda Menon, believed to be a very close relation of the Honourable Member.

Not being content with the appointments made by him, it is said that he makes his influence felt in other departments also, whenever it is possible. The frantic efforts made three years ago to appoint a Malayalee gentleman as Commissioner of the H.R.E. Board is given as an instance of his influence in other departments. But it is not my purpose to multiply these instances. Nor do I propose to deal in this article how the appointments made by him in the mofussil adversely affected the claims of other communities.

My wonder is how His Excellency thought it fit to procure for him one year's extension of his term of office. The news of his extension came as a bolt from the blue. It cannot be said there is a paucity of candidates among the Hindu communities to occupy this place with dignity, however short a period the term of office may be. There are a good many strong energetic, hale, healthy candidates available (I hear the Law Member is suffering from oldage) and it is a pity that the term of the present Member has been extended in spite of this fact. The reforms are not likely to be introduced within another year, and there is therefore every danger of his term being extended again for an indefinite period. What havoc is in store for other communities cannot therefore be easily imagined. We must therefore pray from even now to the Almighty God to prevent any such calamity.

"ONE IN THE KNOW."

What you do, do with a will,
And God bless you!

—Noel Ferris in "Aswers".

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I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue: the Roman word "impedimenta" is better; for as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory; of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. The rest is but conceit.

Bacon.

Quite Different.

"Ha, ha!" Higham laughed. "You poor old Henpecked! I saw you yesterday sewing a button on your coat. Ha, ha!"

Henpecked looked dignified.

"That you did not", he replied, with some warmth.

Higham's face fell.

"I tell you I did," he said. "I saw you with my own eyes over the garden fence"

Henpecked gave a superior smile.

"I tell you you didn't," he replied; "it was my wife's coat."

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Mr. Shanmukam Mudaliar, Bazzar Road, Saidapet.

"THOMAS LIPTON" OF JAPAN

Yokohama, (By Mail)

Mr. Kahel Otani, who has been called the "Thomas Lipton of Japan has died at his villa at Kamakura aged ninety. He built his fortunes on the tea industry, of which he was a leader in Japan. He was said to pay higher taxes than anyone in his province. In addition to his large tea interests, he was president of a £10,000 insurance.—Reuter.

Little by Little.

To the relief of the suburban neighbours, the unpopular Ayres family was moving from the district.

While the furniture was being brought out some difficulty was experienced in removing a piano from an upper room.

"Lower it through the window," suggested an onlooker.

Then came a suggestion from Ayres' neighbour, a man who had previously suffered them in silence.

"I've got an idea," he said rather acidly. Let it come out as it went in—on the instalment system."

REDDI'S IRON HAND IN SAIDAPET

CLERK DISMISSED FOR REFUSING TO BECOME A SUBSCRIBER!

STRANGE METHODS TO CANVASS SUPPORT FOR THE "CHRONICLE"

Mr. T. R. Kannan, Clerk, District Health Office, Saidapet, sends the following for publication:—

During the last week of February 1933, the Secretary, District Board office, Saidapet, called all the clerks in the office one by one, and asked them to subscribe for the newspaper entitled "Sunday Chronicle" of which Mr. M. K. Reddi, President, Dt. Bd. is the Honorary Editor. Some of the clerks hesitated, but they could not avoid this, thinking they would be doomed if they do not agree to it. On the 1st of March 1933, no sooner had the clerks received their pay, the Secretary directed Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar to make the collection of the subscription from the clerks. He accordingly collected the amount with great gusto.

When the turn came to me, I refused to pay. Then the Secretary sent word through one of his peons to see him in his room. When I went to him, he compelled me to enlist myself as a subscriber for the above-said "Chronicle." I calmly said to him, I am not in a position to pay Rs. 4 as subscription, since I am a temporary clerk now. He then simply nodded his head and asked me to go to my seat.

After a week, Mr. Kalimuthu, Clerk, Dt. Health Office, in whose place I was acting, extended his leave for two more months from 9-3-1933, and the Dt. Health Officer recommended that the leave may be granted and the existing arrangement in the vacancy may continue. When the leave application reached the Secretary, he bearing a grudge towards me for the reason stated above, played mischief either by misrepresentation or by some means, and got an order from the President that another acting clerk, named Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliar, in the same office should continue in the above said leave vacancy from 1-4-1933 as he was to be ousted on 1-4-1933. This Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliar, is serving in this office as acting clerk for nearly 3 years whereas I have put in a service of nearly 5 years permanently. It is very strange to note that preference is given only to junior hands It seems to be an iron age without rules or rhyme. The recommendation of the Dt. Health Officer who was justified in recommending me as I was far senior to the above said Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliar, has been summarily rejected. This sort of affairs (i.e.) giving preference to the junior and temporary hands in the Chingleput Dist. Board's Office, overlooking the claims of the permanent retrenched persons, is scandalous in the extreme and deserve the attention of the Government.

I am reporting the matter to the Secretary, Local Self-Government, Department, Government of Madras.

DEVIL'S ISLE ROMANCE

GIRL POSES AS MAN TO AID LOVER

Cayenne, (By Mail.)

So much in love with her convict lover, a girl even took his place in the notorious French penal settlement of St. Laurent-du-Maroni, one of the Devil's Isle group off the coast of Frenche Guiana.

Her amazing masquerade was only discovered when, reporting sick as a result of the pestilential air of the island, she was taken to hospital.

Actually, so far as the records showed, it was Rene Bouillon, a dangerous Paris apache, who reported sick.

It was not until doctors examined the patient that the truth was discovered.

And then an amazing story of a woman's self-sacrifice was unearthed.

The sick prisoner, who, for months, has herded in a dungeon with the dregs of mankind, is Yvonne Herve, Bouillon's Parisian sweetheart.

Some time ago she obtained permission to visit the convict on the Island on the plea of having to discuss matters affecting property coming to their son.

CHANGED CLOTHES

For some reason or other the warder did not remain with the couple during the whole of the interview, and during his absence the parties changed garments.

When the warder declared the interview closed, it was the prisoner, wearing the clothes of his sweetheart, who passed out to freedom.

In the meantime, the woman has been arrested and charged with aiding a prisoner to get away.

But, even if the worst construction is put on her act by judge and jury, she can only receive a mild sentence.

The "pig" population in England and Wales is estimated at 3,500,000, of which number only 600,000 are breeding sows.

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At the age of seventy-five, the Bishop of London is still an enthusiastic player of such energetic sports as squash rackets, hockey, and tennis, not to mention golf.

• • • •

"All the horses I back travel in reverse.",

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It Beat Him.

"I've a riddle. See if you can guess it," said Brown.

"Fire away," replied his friend.

"What's the difference between a musician and a policeman?" said the other.

His friend furrowed his brow in perplexity.

"Give it up," he said after a while.

"The musician knows how many beats there are to a bar and the policeman knows how many bars there are to a beat."

THE MAN WHO CAME BETWEEN

DOCTRINE OF THE "UNWRITTEN LAW" ENDORSED

London, (By Mail)

Once again an American jury has subscribed to the doctrine of the "Unwritten Law" by acquitting the man who took the life of his wife's confessed lover.

In this drama of the eternal triangle the parties concerned were:—

Harvey Parry, 30, a warrant officer in the U. S. Coastguard Service:

Mrs. Jane Parry, his good-looking wife and mother of four children; and

Garnet Brotherton, 26, a handsome riding-master, of Port Richmond.

The case had aroused tremendous interest, and had many unusual features. Brotherton, it seemed, had acquired a considerable reputation in the locality as a lady-killer, and was wont to boast of his conquests, despite the fact that he had a young wife and two children.

When first the riding-master's name came to be linked unpleasantly with that of his wife, Parry treated it as merely idle gossip on having his wife's assurance that there was no basis for the rumours.

Gradually, however, it became plain to the young coastguardsman that the stories were not so baseless as they had seemed, and one night he taxed his wife, who had that day been out riding with Brotherton, with carrying on a love intrigue with the man.

This time there was no further evasion. Mrs. Parry confessed that the man had fascinated her, that their friendship had long ceased to be on platonic lines, and that she had no intention whatever of giving up that association.

SNEER AND INSULT

That night Parry went out to call on the riding-master. On his way he rehearsed the arguments he intended to advance. They were reasonable arguments, chiefly concerning the welfare and upbringing of his four small children.

Brotherton heard the worried man with a sneer on his handsome face, and laughingly declared he had not the slightest intention of giving up Mrs. Parry.

Both the sneer and the insult drove the hot blood to the husband's head, and he started forward angrily, to be met with a crashing blow from the other's fist. Then, as Parry told the members of the jury, "I drew from my pocket a pistol I had there."

Brotherton was found dead, a bullet in his brain, and Parry was discovered some hours later stumbling blindly along a country road. Of the actual shooting he seemed to have no real knowledge.

HIS LAST BLOW

Expert medical evidence that was called agreed that this was in all probability correct, one specialist going so far as to express the opinion that this sudden loss of memory was directly due to the blow which the dead man had struck as almost his last action in life.

Neither the accused man nor his lawyers, however, relied on this loss of memory plea. The defence of "Unwritten Law" was boldly set up, and on that plea Parry gambled his life.

"My client is seeking either absolute freedom or a disgraceful death in the electric chair," declared Parry's advocate in an impassioned speech. "There is no middle course; we are asking for no compromise. Either he is guilty of murder in the first degree or he is entirely innocent, even though it was his bullet which killed Brotherton."

One of the most dramatic moments of the trial was when Mrs. Parry told a crowded court of her love intrigue with the riding-master—an intrigue neither of them had desired to end. "I loved him," she wept, "and he vowed he loved me, too. But my husband is no murderer."

And that is what the jury thought. After listening to his story and to the judge's advice that if they believed Parry was legally insane at the time of the shooting they should return a verdict of not guilty, they quickly decided to acquit him, and the young coastguardsman walked to freedom through a cheering court.

A BURGLAR RELENTS

PEER RECEIVES MEDALS BACK BY POST

London, (By Mail)

There is at least one burglar who is not without sentiment.

A few hours after the home of Lord Hutchison of Montrose at Montagu-square, London, had been broken into the burglar returned to Lord Hutchison 14 miniature medals, some medals worn by his father, and a piece of the plaid once worn by Prince Charlie.

"They came back in an ordinary plain envelope," Lord Hutchison told a "News of the World" representative the other day, "and the address was written in block capitals.

"I am much obliged to whoever stole them for returning them, but I should very much like him to return also a watch—of great sentimental value to me—which belonged to the late Lord Carnarvon, who was a great friend of mine. I am willing to pay for it.

"All my miniature medals—14—were returned, and so were three of my father's medals, in addition to the Prince Charlie relic—a piece of the plaid he once wore, inside an enamel case.

"The things now returned and other articles still missing were taken from my dressing-room, next to which I sleep."

The articles stolen were worth several thousands of pounds.

Lord Hutchison, before his elevation to the peerage last year, was Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison. He is a distinguished soldier and a former Chief Liberal Whip.

English shares with German the "popularity" place among foreign languages taught in the schools of Soviet Russia.

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'WARE BACHELORS!

GIRLS DECLARE WAR ON THEIR CLUB

SECRET PLANS AGAINST MATRIMONY "SHIRKERS"

London, (By Mail)

Plans are being laid secretly and methodically for a full-fledged "sex war" in Newcastle under-Lyme.

Since the revival there last year of the Bachelors' Club, which was originally founded half a century ago, an attitude of contempt has become distinctly noticeable towards the members of the club by the eligible young women of the town.

Now things have come to a head, and when the feminine fireworks are released they will go off with a real bang.

The leader of the anti-bachelor movement has forbidden me to publish her name, as it is intended to keep the enemy in the dark until the psychological moment arrives.

She assured me, however, that the line of action which she and her supporters will take will cause the club members to readjust their ideas towards marriage.

"The bachelors' club," she stated, "is only a cloak for rightdown meanness. Instead of facing up to the responsibilities of marriage, they simply pay 5s. and become a member of the club.

"After that it is a case of 'self' all the time. They even flaunt their matrimonial aloofness by wearing ties and scarves with their club colours—blue, white, and cream.

"At their first annual ball, however, they found it necessary to invite girls and women of all ages, married or single. Now they have gone back into their club shells for another year—so they think! But wait and see!

Charity Benefits

An official of the club smiled when I hinted at the dark days ahead for the members.

"It is not the first time we have been threatened," he declared, "but we are ready for all eventualities.

"If our members wish to remain bachelors why should'nt they? Marriage is not a game or a pastime. It's a sentence!

"Any member who changes his mind is not allowed to resign from the club. He is expelled—drummed out on the spot! After that he is fined £1.

"It is singular that the girls who are making all the fuss now did not accept the challenge when the club was re-formed on Feb. 29, 1932—leap year!"

Among the many mottoes of the club are :—

"He who courts and runs away,
Goes to court another day."

"Was Solomon wise?"

"In Turkey a girl never sees her husband until she is married. In this country she is lucky if she sees him afterwards."

The fundamental object of the bachelors club is to help charities.

In the first 10 months of its new existence £250 was raised towards the £500 required for the endowment of a child's cot in the Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

HER SACRIFICE FOR A SHEIK

SOCIETY GIRL'S CHOICE

Paris (By Mail)

"I have tasted some of the joys of life and know what the world has to offer a girl like myself, on whom the gods have showered so many gifts; but I am content to lose that world and count it well for love's sweet sake."

This is a passage from the letter in which Mlle. Ninon St. Just, member of a famous and wealthy French family, with a history going back beyond the days of the Conqueror, announces to her friends that she will not go back on her decision to cast in her lot with a modest Sheik whom she met while wintering in Algiers two years ago.

This Sheik is the head of a very small tribe roaming over a barren region bordering on the Sahara, and the woman who becomes Queen of the Tribe will have to be content with many hardships, for this prince of the desert is probably worse off than the average British artisan.

After pointing out all that her decision implied for her, the family of Miss St. Just pleaded with her to take time to consider the matter.

She fell in with their wishes, but warned them that she did not think she would change. At the end of the period of the delay she gave her decision to the effect that the only change was that she was even more determined to cast in her lot with the Sheik.

Family's Warning

Her family had warned her that allowance would be stopped, and that she could not expect anything from her relatives.

Within a few hours of communicating her decision she had set out on the way to Algiers, where she will join her lover. After marriage they will set out for the sandy waste that is the kingdom of the bridegroom.

Before the decision was taken the Sheik, Ibrahim Ben Ali, invited his bride-to-be to make a tour of the "kingdom" in the company of friends, and the invitation was accepted.

"Where's Bill?"
"In hospital."
"What happened?"
"He walked down a ladder ten minutes after was taken away."

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS

CHLOROFORM AS AN AID TO CHILDBIRTH

"METHOD COMPLETELY SAFE AND FOOLPROOF"

London, (By Mail).

For some time, according to the "Lancet," experiments have been made with crushable packets of chloroform to lessen pain in childbirth. Good results have been recorded, and the National Birthday Trust Fund have offered to supply packets to any institutions and doctors who would give them a trial and undertake to report on the results. A total of 2,000 reports have been returned.

These were analysed by Mr. Carnac Rivett in a paper read at a meeting of the Fund. He said that not one death had occured, and that in over 90 per cent. of the cases the patient obtained relief from labour pains.

In over 80 per cent. it was noted that the patient felt great relief. In about five per cent. the patient refused chloroform. In over 60 per cent. it was recorded that the course of labour was not altered.

In about 15 per cent. the packets were said to have assisted the progress of labour by abolishing the actual pain and allowing the natural powers to act.

Occasionally labour was prolonged, but the delay was never serious, and the number of cases in which instruments were used was below the average.

Perhaps, however, this was partly because the packets were for use in normal cases only.

Mr. Rivett remarked; "This is a completely safe and foolproof method of relieving the intense pains of childbirth and one easily learnt."

But, he said, there must be either a doctor and a nurse present or two nurses. It was not suitable for one midwife only to administer the chloroform and conduct the labour.

KING AND A PRINCE IN FOREIGN LEGION

AND SON OF A MILLIONAIRE!

Paris, (By Mail.)

Stories of princes and aristocrats who, incognito or under their own names, are to-day working, marching or fighting beneath the blazing African sun as members of the French Foreign Legion, have just been revealed to me.

"It would not be fair to quote their names," said an authority on the Legion, "because the average Legionary has no use for titles and would rag the life out of them if their identity were known.

"Also many of them have in our ranks redeemed follies and 'mistakes' which are now best forgiven and forgotten.

"Here, however, are a few aristocrats who have joined up for no other reason than the pure spirit of adventure :—

"King Sisowath, the ruler of Cambodia (Indo-China) heads the list of royal princes who are on the active service list of the Legion. He is a major.

"Prince Aage, nephew of the King of Denmark, is another. He was a senior officer in the Danish Army five years ago, when he left to join us. But the Legion is no respecter of persons, and the prince has by sheer ability worked his way up from the ranks to a captaincy.

"Prince Kharanman Khan Nazare-Aga, a Persian noble, is another who has won promotion by showing that he can wield a pick-axe—since for every shot fired a Legionary has swung a pick-axe a thousand times.

AGONISED LETTERS

"The Legion is an armed pacificatory and civilising body, which is engaged in opening up the wild countryside throughout Morocco and Algeria. The Legionaries 'footslog' it across the parched hills with a pick-axe over one shoulder and a rifle over the other.

"'Sergeant Chesnaye' conceals the identity of the Vicomte Jean de la Chesnaye, a scion of one of the oldest families of France.

"Then there is the twenty-year-old son of an American millionaire who got into a financial mess and joined up under a false name.

"His parents wrote agonised letters begging us to identify him and say that his escapades were forgiven. I eventually discovered him by accident somewhere in Morocco.

"He was overjoyed at being forgiven, and he writes home regularly. But he is happier cleaning his rifle than playing polo, and has decided to stay with us."—Reuter.

EARS CUT TO CURE ILLS

CORONER CONDEMNS OLD WELSH CUSTOM

London (By Mail)

An old Welsh custom involving cutting the ears with a razor for the cure of rickets was condemned by the Llanelly coroner at an inquest on a four-months-old baby.

Addressing Mrs. Katharine Ann Rosser of Trimsaran, who admitted having cut the baby's ears, the coroner added:

'I want you to understand that this cutting business of yours must stop. You are a fortunate woman that things are not worse than they are."

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IN THE LAUNDRY

BY "LAUNDRYMAN"

I promised my readers last week that I will publish this week an important letter which Mr. M. K. Reddi had written to a prominent gentleman in Chingleput District. Though a private letter, it is of great public importance as it shows the despicable mentality of the writer who has been masquerading under the guise of a public worker. An old saying goes that there is honour among thieves. But in this case we find neither honour nor self respect nor decency, although Mr. M. K. Reddy was the Chairman of the First Provincial Self Respect Conference held in Chingleput District.

• • •

The private letter which I publish on this page makes the character of the writer public. It is a great pity that Mr. Reddy has not written this letter in English, for, then a wider circle would have read it and understood Mr. Reddy through and through. But as it is, it is written in Tamil. And what excellent Tamil? Even the members of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be, I think, puzzled and perplexed, if they want to appreciate the language and style. I must confess I am not much acquainted with Tamil. But even from the meagre knowledge I have of that language I can say that though the letters seem to be in Tamil, the language used seems to be Greek. I showed the letter to a Tamil Pulavar who says that even a second standard boy could not make such spelling and grammatical mistakes. But who can blame Mr. Reddy for bad grammar? If that is the only thing that is bad with him, there can be some ground. The question is: Is there anything good?

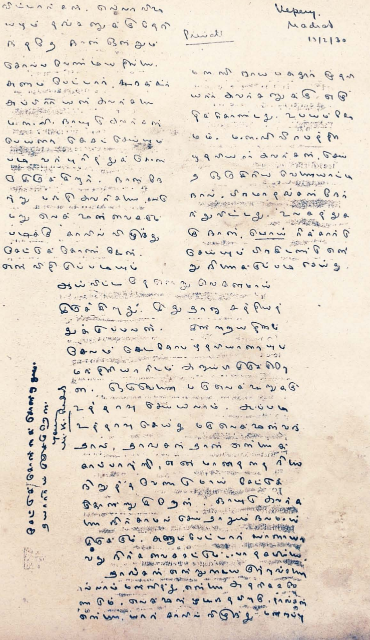
• •

Mr. Reddy says in his letter that he would do anything and everything that the gentleman to whom he wrote, commands him to do, if only he did not set up any candidate against him in the District Board election. He would even fall down—nay—prostrate at the feet of his worst enemy, if he could save his kin. Will any man who has got one hundredth of an ounce of self respect, write such a cringing letter? Yet Mr. Reddy was the Chairman of the Chingleput Self Respect Conference. This is strange self respect indeed! I do not know what Mr. E.V. Ramaswami will say of his quondum disciple.

• • •

I have in these random washings tried to remove the dirt off Mr. Mannur Krishnaswami Reddy's accoutrements. There is still much more dirt which requires to be removed, but I think I have served the purpose I had in view, viz: to make the public know Mr. Reddy inside out. I had also one other object—I wanted to kindle the good side of Mr. M. K. Reddy and make it active. I understand from a very reliable source that Mr. Reddy feels sorry for his past misdeeds and wishes to turn over a fresh leaf. I do not however believe it. For a nature like that of Mr. Reddy cannot be changed however much he may wish. A leopard can change its spots and an Ethiopian his skin but Mr. Reddy—no, never will he change. But anyway I give the information for what it is worth. I am glad that I have succeeded—to what extent Mr. Reddy alone can say—in stirring up the consc[illegible] of Mr. Reddy to activity. Conscience makes us cowards of us all—but Mr. Reddy is not a coward. He will fight conscience and kill it. Against such a great fighter the "Laundryman" has fought. He had no personal likes or dislikes. He had no personal grievance. He nursed no personal vendetta against Mr. Baldwin of Chingleput. It was a public service he wanted to do—and if report speaks true, he has done it well. The "Laundryman" pats himself on the back and says "Well done, my boy, you had better take some rest and prepare yourself for greater public service."

A PRIVATE LETTER WHICH MAKES THE CHARACTER OF THE AUTHOR PUBLIC



Private

Vepery.
Madras
13/2/30

SITUATION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

IMMEDIATE ACTION BY GOVERNMENT URGED

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, April 8.

A deputation of the Mill-owners which waited on H. E. the Viceroy today discussed the situation in Textile Industry for one hour and a half. Besides Lord Willingdon there were Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, and Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary.

Mr. Mody led the deputation which consisted also of Mr. A. Currimbhoy, Deputy Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Mr. F. Stones of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Seth Chamanlal Parekh, President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, Seth Narshilal, Seth Govardhandas, Patel (Ahmedabad) Mr. Sriram, Delhi Mills, Deviprasad Khaitan, Calcutta, Mr. Ramsay Scott, M. L. A., Cawnpore Mills, and Seth Chamanlal, Baroda. No representation from South India was present for want of time.

It is understood Mr. Mody, Chief Spokesman, explained the position of the Textile Industry at great length and urged immediate action by Government to prevent the industry from suffering further injury. The condition of other industries like hosiery and cement, which also faced severe competition from Japan, was mentioned as illustrative of the dangers to which Indian industries are generally exposed, and in order to strengthen the case for effective protection without much delay.

The deputation is said to have received very encouraging reception and discussion was very helpful.

GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY

VIEWS ON WHITE PAPER

NO CONFIRMATION OF NEWS AT DELHI

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, April 9

With reference to the communication published in the "Bombay Chronicle," which is said to represent passages from a message which Mr. Gandhi was requested to send to H. E. the Viceroy on the subject of the White Paper, enquiries made in official quarters show that no request had been made either by the Government of India or by H. E. the Viceroy to Mr. Gandhi to express his views on the White Paper, and nothing is known of any such communication as is said to have been addressed to the Viceroy by Mr. Gandhi.

"Baby's going to get on. He swallowed halfpenny yesterday and coughed up sixpence."

NOTICE

All contributions and articles should be addressed to the Editor, the "Sunday Observer."

Contributions should be written only on one side of the paper. Those who desire the return of their articles in case of non-publication should send a stamped and addressed envelope.

All communications addressed to the Editor should bear the name and address of the writer for authentication.

Contributors are requested to be brief and to the point, owing to the limitation of space.

All cash remittances may kindly be made to the address of the manager.

EDITOR

NOTICE

Several applications are being made by gentlemen in several districts for the supply of the "Sunday Observer" without mentioning their addresses. They are therefore requested to furnish their names and addresses clearly and legibly written.

MANAGER

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

Stand upright; speak thy thought; declare
The truth thou hast that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1933.

A LORDLY DEBATE

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF Lords this week has revealed nothing new. The Lords have shown a lordly condescension and patronising attitude in considering the question of India's freedom. They want to keep intact Parliament's responsibility for Indian administration. Even Lord Irwin's speech was couched in a strain which throws cold water on India's hopes. It is clear that, so far as the W. P. (White Paper) is concerned, Indian opinion is unanimous that it should be consigned to the w. p. b. (waster paper basket). We are not very much sanguine that the Indian delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee would be able to achieve much. They may be instrumental in making a few changes here, some modifications there and some more alterations elsewhere, but on the fundamental question of safeguards, they may not be able to make the weight of their opinion felt in the Select Committee. India wants the substance, and not the shadow of freedom, and India will never rest, until she has achieved that freedom. White Papers may come and White Papers may go, awakened India will not sit still. She is determined to have a fuller and freer national life, and she is going to have it. The Lords may debate and discuss her fitness, and may like her to pass the provincial autonomy test. India does not want to recognise the authority of the Whitehall board of examiners. Neither is she prepared the accept the verdict of the Westminster jurors. India has faith in herself, in her destiny, in her capacity to achieve great things against great odds. India has the will to be free, and she knows the way. Ireland has already shown the path to freedom. But India wants to wait—for a while. She wants to achieve the glory of her ambition with the co-operation of Great Britain and her active help. If this is possible, so much the better for her. She will create a world record for attaining freedom through peaceful and constitutional means. Otherwise, freedom will come the moment India knows that she must have it without any outside help.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE

It is stated that Sir C. P. would represent this presidency as a British Indian delegate. We have to protest against this nomination as there is a principle involved in it. This gentleman has been connected with the Princes' Chamber from the beginning and he is the political adviser of the Travancore Durbar. As such he would naturally be partial towards the interests of the Indian States, and it would be delicate for him to oppose the claims of the Princes as an advocate of the view-point of British India. We should have no objection to his being nominated as a delegate to represent any of the Indian States, because he would then be able to discharge his duties as a delegate faithfully and honestly. In this connection we are reminded of Dr. Besant's able defence of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer when he let down the cause of the people and supported the Government. Dr. Besant then said that he had to remain 'true to his salt'. Now Sir C. P. is going as a British Indian delegate after having eaten the 'salt' of Indian Princes. Will he defend the cause of British India or will he remain true to his 'salt'?

WE ARE SORRY TO HAVE TO refer again to the death of a great man in these columns. The news of the sudden death of Lord Chelmsford on Sunday last was received in this country with widespread regret, for it was Lord Chelmsford, when he was the Viceroy of India, who invited Mr. Montagu to visit India for the purpose of an enquiry into the administration with a view to enlarge the system of Government and associate with it Indians so as to make it a representative form of Government. The late Lord Chelmsford was a true friend of India who desired that India should be placed on the road to Self Government. His name will go down in the history of India as the joint author of the Montford scheme of Reforms, which was a real attempt to set a new course of British policy in India. Even after his retirement, he did not cease to take interest in Indian affairs. When the question of constituting the Simon Commission was under discussion in the House of Lords he intervened in the debate and explained clearly what was in the minds of Mr. Montagu and himself when they made a recommendation that after a period of ten years the working of the Reforms should be subjected to an examination by a Commission. He said that it was to keep the Parliament in touch with Indian aspirations and developments. He deplored that Parliament was not taking any interest in Indian affairs as it ought to. Even in the recent Round Table Conferences he was keenly interested. He belonged to no party and the only party to which he belonged was to the party of Justice and Humanity. His death at the present juncture is a great loss to the cause of Indian advancement.

"RANJI", THE GREAT CRICKET king, is dead. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar is no more. The news of his passing away has been received with keen regret in India and the Empire. As a cricketer of incomparable talent, he brought India and Great Britain closer in bonds of friendship. But towards the end of his life unfortunately, he came to entertain some opposition to the Federal scheme evolved at the Round Table Conference. There was only one ugly incident in his life, when Lord Willingdon had to pull him up at the meeting of the Chamber of Princes the other day. That only serves perhaps to show in great relief the otherwise remarkable career of the Jam Saheb. In his death, the world has lost a cricketer, India a well-meaning Prince, and the Empire a great well-wisher.

ENGLISHMEN UNDER TRIAL AT MOSCOW

COUNSELS ALLOTTED FOR THEIR DEFENCE

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, April 8.

Five of the six accused Englishmen in Moscow met the presidium of the collegium of defenders yesterday and provisionally selected Counsel to conduct their defence in the trial on the various charges of sabotage and espionage which is fixed to open on the 12th April. M. Komadev was appointed as Counsel for Mr. Nonkhouse. M. Braude, for Mr. Thornten, M. Lidov for Mr. Cushny and M. Dolmatovaki for Mr. Nordwall and Gregory. The sixth Englishman Mr. Macdonald is still in custody, but a counsel has not yet been allotted to him.

The British charge D'Affares Mr. Strang has arranged to visit Mr. Macdonald this evening.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

DEBATE TO BE RAISED IN COMMONS

(British Official Wireless.)

Rugby Apr. 8.

The question of maintenance of able-bodied unemployed, which will be raised in the House of Commons debate on Wednesday, was considered by the Cabinet yesterday.

"The Times" understands that, provided a method fair to the national exchequer and to local authorities can be devised, the Government will accept the general principle that the cost of unemployed not over 65 years old, capable of and available for work, should be borne by the State.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CONTINUED

(British Official Wireless.)

Rugby. April. 8.

The Anglo-Argentine trade relations negotiations which were renewed after a week's interval at the Board of Trade yesterday, when some useful progress was made, will be continued on Monday.

Dr. Roca has during the past few days, received new Instructions from his Government.

WARM SUNNY WEATHER

69° IN SOUTH ENGLAND

(British Official Wireless.)

Rugby, April 8

Exceptional spell of warm sunny weather which has been most unbroken in Southern England since 21st March continues. London enjoyed 10.4 hours of sunshine yesterday with the maximum temperature being 69 degrees Fahrenheit.

Summer time begins tonight and will encourage people to take full advantage of the spring sunshine, for the forecast states that the anticyclone which covers the British Isng shows no definite signs of dispersiles.

TALK OF THE TOWN

BY "NEWSMONGER"

The "Observer's" open letter to the Law Member has created a sensation in the Malayali community, but it has given complete satisfaction to many who feel that the Law Member has not been fair towards most of the communities. The non-Malayalee public think that the letter has not given complete information regarding the appointments made by the Hon'ble Law Member. They were expecting that some facts would be placed before them, but they were disappointed. The Malayalee community feels that the information is not correct, because they say that most of the appointments that were made by the Law Member were not because that those on whom the appointments were conferred were Malayalees, but because they were his relations. Whatever it may be, the truth of the matter is that those whom he appointed in preference to others happen to be Malayalees.

* * *

I understand from a friend of mine that Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Naidu, Leader of the Democratic group in the Legislative Council, and Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Leader of the Independent Nationalist group, have written to Diwan Bahadur M. K. Reddy severing their connection with the "Chronicle," and stating that they cannot have anything to do with the paper although in the signboard of the "Chronicle" it is stated that the "Sunday Chronicle" is the official organ of the Independent Nationalists and Democrats. Here I will have to digress a little bit and ask a question:—How could a newspaper represent two political parties? Generally, a paper can represent one set of political ideas, and not two. Because two different parties have two different programmes and ideas, it is not possible for any journal to propound the theories and ideals of both of them. If it is said that the programmes and policies of the Independent Nationalists and the Democrats are identical, why should there be two parties, why not merge the one into the other and have a common name? Perhaps the question of leadership prevents such a course. The two leaders, whose cause Mr. M. K. Reddy wanted to espouse, have, it seems, dissociated, themselves from the "Chronicle" Whether their dissociation is a truth or not, there is no denying the fact that the "Chronicle's" effusions would have disgusted these gentlemen and others.

* * *

Another sensational thing that happened last Sunday was that the much-advertised "No-confidence motion" against Mr. Ramadas Pantulu by a set of blackmouthed persons at the General Body Meeting of the Madras District Central Co-operative Bank, was defeated by a crushing majority. Before the meeting commenced, Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, anticipating rowdyism at the meeting, as stated in your issue of the 2nd instant, called in the aid of the Police to keep order at the meeting. This, the disgruntled gang, consisting of four or five individuals, never expected, and it took them off their feet. The meeting commenced, and Mr. Ramadas was subjected to almost a cross-examination for two and a half hours. After that, it was proposed at the meeting that a committee should be appointed to go into the administration, which was put to vote and lost, 31 voting for the motion and 41 against the motion. This large number also was due to the fact that most of the people who were disinterested, believed in the lies circulated by the clique which has sworn vengeance against Mr. Ramadas, but

(Continued on page 7)

FACILITIES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, Apr. 8.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. S. C. Mitra, as a representative of East Bengal, where Muslims were in a great majority, thought that they would be putting obstacles in the way of Hajis, if they made the pilgrimage more costly. From the health viewpoint, he approved of the scheme of the Shipping Company supplying food from one source. However, he pleaded that charges might not be prohibitive.

Mr. Shafee Daodi who had twice travelled on a pilgrim ship, thought it very nearly impracticable to allow 1500 pilgrims to cook their own food on board the ship. If such cooking was allowed there was the danger of cholera and other epidemics owing to insanitary conditions. He opposed the amendment for the benefit of Hajis themselves.

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz, opposing the amendment, said that a pilgrimage to Hedjaz was only for those who had health and money. Members had not the moral courage to advise the poor people not to undertake Haj, and were now opposing the Government for doing their duty.

Sir Abdur Rahim also opposed the amendment. He said that Messrs. Turner Morrison to-day held the monopoly of pilgrim trade, but did not care about the conveniences of pilgrims. The present condition on boats was that men were packed like beasts, and the Government, through the Bill, were compelling the Shipping companies to improve the matter and supply cooked food. For Mussalmans who had no caste restrictions, it must be easiest to supply food, and the speaker claimed that it was in the interests of shipping Companies as business concerns to do so in order to win the goodwill of the pilgrims.

SUPPLY OF FOOD TO PILGRIMS

Sir Abdur Rahim was convinced that things on pilgrim boats could not be improved without making compulsory the supply of food to pilgrims by Shipping Companies. If one thousand people could cook food separately, it would be still easier to cook food and make them eat in one place. He did not feel that there would be much increase in the cost of pilgrimage. The Government of India were setting up a Haj Committee and would frame rules and regulations under the Bill for purposes of regulating the supply of food and keeping the cost to the minimum. It must be the duty of the Haj Committee to protect the interests of Hajis.

Sir Abdur Rahim repudiated that there was any attempt to discourage Haj on behalf of the Government. On the other hand, ever since the Government had undertaken to regulate the pilgrimage and improve the conditions, the number of pilgrims had gone up by leaps and bounds.

The amendment to delete Clause two was defeated. The House adopted Clauses two and three.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved for the deletion of clause four. He insisted that fuel should be supplied to pilgrims by the Shipping Companies which would be needed even for non-cooking food purposes.

Mr. Morgan supporting said that the burden of carrying out provisions of the Bill would fall on the Shipping Companies and there were considerable difficulties in doing so. He asked the Government to say when they were going to frame rules and regulations and urged them to give full consideration and look into the whole affair from practical point of view.

Sir Mohamed Yakub supporting the amendment raised the question of Purdah ladies. He wanted to know if a separate set of female servants would be employed by the shipping Companies and whether a separate purdah dining room would be set aside for them.

Mr. Uppi Sahib enquired what would happen if the shipping Companies refused to carry passengers.

Sir Fozli Hussain reiterated that the Bill was not being enacted by the Government on their own responsibility. The Government were sharing this with extremely orthodox Moslem members of the House. The speaker did not question the right of expressing personal opinions, but urged for poor people and those who took food when they had it, and there was ninety-five per cent, of people who were neither millionaires nor poor. It was to safeguard their interests and provide comforts and facilities to them that the Bill was being enacted.

Referring to Purdah ladies, Sir Fazli Hussain enquired: How did they manage sea journey to-day and how did they secure the supply of uncooked food and other necessities of life on the boat? He assured the House that the Government were convinced that the interests of the pilgrims and shipping companies could be reconciled to the mutual advantage of both.

The House rose for lunch.

ERRONEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury, supporting deletion of Clause four, held that recommendations of the Haj Enquiry Committee in this respect were erroneous. The measure, far from relieving the pilgrims, would aggravate their sufferings.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved another amendment relating to food, fuel and water carried by pilgrims. He said the food supplied by the Company would be much costly and quoted the communique in which it was stated that food costs thirty rupees for the journey.

Mr. Bajpai intervened, and explained that it was the existing rate when there was no compulsory provision of cooked food by the Company. Under a new arrangement, the company would supply food which would cost about a rupee per diem.

Sadiq Hasan accused that Government were instigated by anti-panislamism in this measure. He feared that it would be impossible for different people to take the same kind of food to which they were not accustomed.

Mr. Mussam Saheb said that sanitation was the only reason for the new arrangement as regards food. He would suggest charging the pilgrims a small amount to meet expenses to keep sufficient staff to clean the ship as often as it was required.

Mr. Bajpai, replying, assured the House that the Shipping Company would be sufficiently humanitarian to look to the comforts and convenience of pilgrims.

The amendment was rejected and clauses four and five were adopted.

Haji Waj Huddin moved an amendment to clause six that space allowed to each pilgrim be eighteen square feet instead of sixteen.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asserted that Government were not adhering to the International Sanitary Convention relating to berths of pilgrims.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh supported it, while Mr. Morgan opposing said if they required more space they must pay for it.

Mr. Sadiq Hasan reiterated that even dogs were allowed more space on board ships.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Sir Fazli Hussain, replying at length emphasised that under the new arrangement, pilgrims may not have to carry utensils, fowls, goats and other food stuffs. The space occupied by these articles could be enjoyed by pilgrims in future. The Government had given a good deal of thought over this question and took great pains to convince the shipping company. The Shipping Company while accepting the two questions relating to space had asked for more money if more space was required. In the face of this the Government went into the question carefully in the Select Committee, which was entirely opposed to increase in the shipping rate. Therefore they had no other alternative. However, he was prepared at a later date, if they found there was sufficient ground, to reconsider the the question to do so.

The Assembly discussed various amendments moved by Mr. Maswood Ahmed relating to space for pilgrims on ships, inoculation, provision of medical aid, and rate of concessions for children.

Messrs. Shafi Daudi, Jadhau, S. C. Mitra and Sir Cowasji Jehangir participated in the discussion.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPT TWO AMENDMENTS

Mr. Bajpai, on behalf of the Government, accepted two amendments extending the period from three months to six in the case of inoculation for cholera and from three years to five in case of small pox. Regarding space, Mr. Bajpai explained that Government, through rule making powers, would set aside a measured space for a group of people on board ship. For instance, sixty four square feet would be reserved for four pilgrims. The Government might consider the case of setting aside space for individual pilgrims, if the experiment proved successful. Referring to medical aid Mr. Bajpai said that under the International Sanitary Convention, there was a compulsory provision for free medical aid and Government were taking powers under the rules to supply free medicines and stores. The speaker regretted that the Government could not accept the suggestion to appoint Hakims, as the same were not recognised by the International Convention. The Government, however, were recommending to shipping companies to employ a nurse or midwife, preferably a Moslem, wherever the number of women passengers warranted such a provision.

Mr. Bajpai informed the House that Government recommended to the shipping company the grant of half rates to children under twelve, and not charge anything for children under three. The Government will keep an eye to see that the suggestion was carried out by companies.

The House adopted eleven out of fifteen clauses to-day, when the Assembly rose till Monday.

Before adjournment however, Sir Joseph Bhore was allowed to introduced two bills, namely, the Anti-Dumping and Ottawa Trade Agreement Act Amendment Bills.

GERMANY'S EGO-CENTRIC VANITY

CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTACK AT BIRMINGHAM

MOSCOW ARRESTS AND A WARNING

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, April 8.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham last night referring to the Moscow arrests, said that he hoped that the strong feeling expressed during the debate in the House of Commons had brought home to the Soviet Government the condition on which alone it was possible to maintain friendly relations, or for British citizens to trade with them, and so contribute to their prosperity and development as well as to our own.

GERMANY'S PERSECUTING POLICY CONDEMNED

Alluding to the situation in Germany, he said that utterances of men in authority there revealed a spirit which, we hoped, had departed from the world. It shocked other nations to see members of religious persecution stirring again and hear of religious or racial proscription of a great section of Germany's people. He asked the German Government to consider impression which their attitude m[illegible] give to the world. Germany, he added, met her fate because, in overwhelming pride and ego centric vanity, she was not willing to allow other people to live as they wished and was determined to dominate and impose her will on international affairs.

The same spirit was displayed at a moment when, at the Disarmament Conference, Germany was asking for equality of rights and of status and other powers had expressed their willingness to grant that equality of status.

Referring to the demand for treaty revision he said, "Before you can revise those treaties, you must be quite certain that the domineering spirit has departed from Germans. Before we can return to their level of armaments, we must be sure that they seek equality for their own security and maintain peace, and not threaten the security of other nations.

COUNCIL OF STATE

A THREE MINUTES MEETING

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, Apr. 8.

The Council of State met at five this evening for three minutes, when the Secretary laid on the Table two bills passed by the Assembly, namely, Provincial Criminal Law Supplementing Bill and Auxiliary Force Amendment Bill. The House adjourned till (?) when these two bills will be considered.

Mr. Hallet, in reply to Mr. Bijaykumar Basu, stated that ordinary members of the Council were invited to attend the meetings of any standing Committee attached to various Departments of which they were members. On one occasion, members were not invited in order to save them from inconvenience of journey to Delhi. Relevant papers were however sent to them in advance for favour of advice.

AHMEDABAD MILL TROUBLE

200 MEN WITH LATHI'S THREATEN WITNESSES

(Associated Press)

Ahmedabad, Apr. 8.

About 200 men armed with lathis, dharias, etc, assembled to-day in front of the Industrial Mill and began threatening those who would give evidence against one Gangacharan who has been arrested in connection with recent murder of a Mahomedan operative in Lal Mills. An armed police party from headquarters soon rushed to the spot and the men dispersed.

Police enquiry is proceeding.

(Continued from page 6)

when they came to know the truth, they taught the clique a bitter lesson by throwing out the "no-confidence motion" by an overwhelming majority of 39 against 16. The meeting was not merely content with having thrown out the "no confidence motion", it has passed a motion of full confidence in Mr. Ramadas Pantulu. This is the unkindest cut of all. for they never bargained for it.

LAST SUNDAY'S MEETING

MISCHIEF MONGERS' INTENTIONS SPOILED

(BY "SEARCHLIGHT")

We are happy and extremely happy [illegible]form our readers that what we [illegible]l in our last article has proved [illegible] prophetically true regarding the "No confidence" motion against Mr. Ramadas Pantulu. It appears, as anticipated, that some non-members were brought in, to create confusion at the meeting of the District Co-operative Bank so as to give an impression to the outside world that Mr. Ramadas Pantulu does not command the confidence of the co-operators in the City. But Mr. Ramadas has outwitted the mischief mongers by calling in the aid of the Police to see that no non-delegates entered the hall. This has nonplussed them. Poor fellows they had to keep those, who had come with a definite purpose of creating confusion, outside the hall. Among those non-delegates a prominent member of the depressed class was one who had also to go out. When the meeting commenced, we are informed, the would have been Advocate General—we mean Mr. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar—raised point of order after point of order questioning the right of Mr. Ramadas to preside over the meeting. Not content with having raised the point of order, he has cross-examined as it were, Mr. Ramadas for an hour and a half and he has received in reply very good snubs, we are told. The manner in which Mr. Mudaliar conducted himself has created in the minds of impartial and disinterested delegates an impression that Mr. Mudaliar was merely the head of a clique which has personal vengance against Mr. Ramadas and that there was no thing so far as the public activities of Mr. Ramadas were concerned that can be questioned and that Mr. Ramadas Pantulu was perfectly right in all the actions that he had to take as the President of the District Co-operative Bank. And this is the explanation that can be given by any impartial observer of the whole obnoxious agitation against Mr. Ramadas. Otherwise, how is it possible for Mr. Ramadas to have an overwhelming majority against the "No confidence" motion?

It would appear before the "no-confidence" motion was taken up a delegate moved that a committee be appointed to go into the administration report with special reference to the allegations made in the interpellations and this was put to vote, it was defeated 31 voting for the motion and 41 against it. When the "no confidence" motion was put to vote there were only 16 people to vote for it and there were 39 people who voted against it. This clearly shows that the delegates who were absolutely impartial were disgusted with the manner in which the self-constituted champion of the co-operators behaved. We may consider the failure of the "no-confidence" motion against Mr. Ramadas as a censure upon those who sponsored the motion.

Now Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu stands fully vindicated and also he has the approbation of the Bank of which he is the President for the services he has rendered to it.

We believe the readers of the "Sunday Observer" will be anxious to know what charges have been brought against Mr. Ramadas by these stalwart champions of the co-operative movement. The first and the foremost charge was that Mr. Pantulu refused a loan to the Chintadripet Co-operative Bank. The second charge was that a share in the Bank was not transferred to Sir K. V. Reddi although an application was put in as early as December last. The third charge was that he has refused to pass the bills of the C. C. P. Works. The fourth was that he has given a tea party to the members of the General Body and the fifth—the last but not the least—was that he visited forty Societies to canvass support. These charges were dealt with very effectively by Mr. Ramadas. Certainly no responsible man can think of granting a loan to a Society that has not been conducting itself properly and as for the non-transference of the share, nobody would have put off the transferring of a share on personal grounds unless there was some technical defect which could have been remedied by these men who were anxious for its transfer. It is simply ridiculous to suggest that Mr. Ramadas gave a tea party to catch votes. The delegates are not so cheap and so very irresponsible as to simply vote for the sake of a cup of tea. Nobody would take the gentleman who has brought forth this charge seriously. Perhaps the public may feel that a proper place for the gentleman who has brought forth such a charge is not in the co-operative movement as it would be fittingly in Kilpauk. Mr. Ramadas has visited 40 societies—what harm is there?—Do these people expect him to be observing with folded hands the malicious and scurrilous attacks? Do these people think him to be living in the same paradise in which these fools are living? No. As a democrat, as one who believes in the voice of the public, as one who has abundant faith in canvassing public opinion on right lines, he has visited all these societies. He has nailed to the counter all the obnoxious propaganda of this jingo co-operators whose one and only motive is to advance their personal ends. And in the end we say to these people in the Biblical language "Physician, heal thyself."

TRAVANCORE HIGH COURT

CHIEF JUSTICE RETIRES

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Apr. 8.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Chief Justice, Travancore, High Court, retires from service in June next. Mr. Joseph Thaliath, Judge of the High Court, has been appointed Acting Chief Justice.

Mr. P. Sivasankara Pillai, Acting Senior District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum, will be acting as High Court Judge vice Justice Thaliath.

Mr. P. R. RAU

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, April 8

M. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, will be leaving Simla on April 29th on tour for Bombay, where he will hold a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on the 2nd and possibly on the 3rd May. He will leave Bombay on the 4th and arrive in Simla on 6th May.

GAYFORD—NICHOLETTS FLIGHT

ACCEPTED AS A WORLD RECORD

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby Apr. 8.

The International Aeronautical Federation have officially accepted as the world—record the long—distance flight by Gayford and Nicholetts from Granwell to Walvis Bay, South Africa, a distance of 5309 miles flown in Royal Air Force Farey Napier long-range monoplane.

The London Fire Brigade last year answered 4,258 calls. There were 1,964 false alarms and 663 malicious calls.

* * * *

The birth-rate for England and Wales last year was the lowest on record, being only 153 per 1,000 of the population.

SENSATION IN MEERUT COURT

PRISONERS ATTACK POLICE

CHAIRS, WINDOWS AND RAILINGS BROKEN

(Associated Press)

Meerut, Apr. 8.

Great sensation was created this afternoon in the Court of Mr. P. C. Agarwal, Additional Sessions Judge, who is trying Kunden Singh and his gang for a series of dacoities with murder. Kunden Singh is an Ex. Police constable of Delhi and was arrested sometime ago in Delhi. Several members of his alleged gang have already been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with one of the decoities and were always in a desperate mood.

To-day one of the accused requested the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Police guard to have his handcuffs removed, but this was refused. Shortly afterwards two prisoners managed to break the bars of the dock railings and used them as weapons against the Police guard and there was a general uproar. Chairs were used by accused as weapons and two or three constables were injured. Police sergeant drew a revolver in self defence and fired at his assailant but missed aim.

Sub-Inspector in charge used his cane freely and this combined with the firing of the shot resulted in subduing the prisoners, who were soon overpowered and removed to the prison van and carried off to the Jail.

In the meanwhile, the Additional Sessions Judge had retired to his Chambers. He received no injury. The prisoners broke the chairs, railings and all the windows of the Court room. The Superintendent of Police reached the court immediately and saw that the prisoners were removed to jail and pacified the stricken people.

"ID" IN THE PUNJAB

UGLY DEVELOPMENTS AVERTED

(Associated Press)

Lahore, Apr. 8.

"Id" passed off peacefully in the Punjab and the unremitting vigilance on the part of officials, and magistrates who were on duty throughout the day contributed in a great measure to this happy result. At one or two places, ugly developments it is reported, occurred, but prompt action nipped the trouble in the bud. Thus in village Dogri in Gurduspur District minor rioting, it is reported, occurred over the slaughter of a cow, but the Police immediately brought the situation under control.

In Ludhiana, a serious clash between Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs seemed at one time imminent through Muslims attempting to take a sacrificial cow in procession in controvention of official orders, but due to the interference of authorities and influential gentlemen of the locality, trouble was averted. A large number of Hindus from neighbouring places had gathered.

SACRIFICE OF COW IN MEERUT

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE AVERTED BY CAREFUL HANDLING

(Associated Press)

Meerut, April. 8.

Timely arrival and careful handling of the situation by the District authorities averted what might have resulted in serious consequences in Sikhera, two miles south of Pilkhua in Meerut District. A large number of Hindus determined to resist sacrificing of cow during the "Id" had assembled and an equally large number of Mussalmans determined to sacrifice the cow were there, each party ready, it is alleged, for bloodshed, but the District authorities pacified both and "Id" passed off peacefully in Meerut.

"ZEMINDAR" IN TROUBLE

RS. 1000 SECURITY DEMANDED

(Associated Press.)

Lahore, April 8—

Security of Rs. 1000 has been demanded from Naulana Akhtar Ali Khan, printer and pablisher of Daily "Zeminder," and son of Maulana Safarali Khan, in connection with the publication of two alleged objectionable articles in the "Zemindar".

PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE

INDIAN PERSONNEL

SEVEN PERSONS TO BE BRITISH DELEGATES

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, April 7

Since the publication of the British Personnel of the Joint Committee of Parliament, lobby circles of the Assembly have been extremely active in ascertaining the names of those who will preceed to London from India as assessors. The Associated Press learns from a reliable source that invitations are being issued in the name of the Joint Committee to seventeen British Indian and 7 Indian States representatives. The names of the 17 British Indians are:—

H. H. the Aga Khan (already in Europe).
Sir Abdur Rahim,
Sir Hari Singh Gour,
Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi,
Sir Phiroze Sethna,
Chowdhury Zafarullah,
Pandit Nanakchand,
Mr. Bhoota Singh, M. L. C.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru,
Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan,
Sir Hubert Carr,
Sir N. N. Sirkar,
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
Dr. Ambedkar,
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and
Sir A. P. Patro.

INDIAN STATES DELEGATES

The following are the Seven representatives for Indian States;—

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari,
Sir Akbar Hydari,
Sir Prabhashankar Pattani,
Sir Liaqat Hayat,
Sir Mirza Ismail,
Sir Manubhai Metha, and
Raja of Sarila.

The delegates are expected to sail by the end of this month for London.

"RANJI'S DEATH"

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF BOMBAY

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Apr. 8.

Touching references were made to the late Jai Sahib of Nawanagar at a public meeting of the subjects of that state and his friends residing in Bombay at Muljeejetha cloth market hall this afternoon, Lalji Narainji presiding.

A condolence resolution was passed, a copy of which will be sent to the present Jam Sahib.

MADRAS BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

The programmes printed below, through the courtesy of the Madras Corporation, can be received by any one possessing a receiving set in his residence with the necessary licence. On Week Days: From 5-30 to 7 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays From 5-30 p. m. to 7-30 p. m.

Call Sign: V. U. M. Wavelength: 390 Meters.

10—4—33. Gramophone records European Music. At 5-45 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. H Aiyaswami, M.A., of Shivaji Vyayam Mandal, Triplicane, Madras on "Walking as an aid to health"

11—4—33. Mr. Purushotham South Indian Music (Vocal)

12—4—33. Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Sahib Hindustani Music (Vocal)

13—4—33. Mr. S. Rajagopala Iyer (alias) Gopu South Indian Music (Vocal)

14—4—33. Kumari P. Rangammal South Indian Music (Vocal)

15—4—33. Mr. M. Thandavaroya Mudaliar South Indian Music (Vocal)

16—4—33. Miss Jaya South Indian Music (Vocal)

17—4—33. Gramophone records European Music
At 5-45 P.m.—Radio Talk No. 15 by Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O. B. E., M. D. on "The importance of Tuberculosis Institutions in the prevention of Tuberculosis—the Tuberculosis Dispensary or Institute."

SIGNATURES OF MIGHTY

LARGEST COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS IN WORLD

TEMPTING OFFERS FROM AMERICA REFUSED

London, (By Mail.)

Probably the largest in the world, and reputed to be priceless, a collection of 32,000 autographs of world-famous men and women is housed at Martin's Croft, Macclesfield, the home of Major David Halstead, J.P., F.S.A., former M.P. for Rossendale Valley.

Major Halstead has received several tempting offers from America, but he states that he has no intention of selling a single autograph.

He commenced to pursue his hobby when ten years of age. Every sphere of life is represented in his unique collection, and in many instances he has travelled to the far corners of the earth to obtain representative specimens.

Between 300 and 400 of the signatures are those of English and German royalty and their families, from George I, to the present generation. There is even an autograph of Frederick the Great.

One slip of paper bears the autographs of four successive Prime Ministers—H.H. Asquith, David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, and J. Ramsay MacDonald. In addition, he has the autographs of every British Premier from Walpole in 1725 to the present holder of the office.

Even the Great War did not interfere with Major Halstead's thirst for autographs. For a long time he was in command of a Turkish prisoners' camp in Egypt, where he kept a visitors' book. Two interesting signatures on the same page are those of Lawrence of Arabia and Capt. Lloyd, now Lord Lloyd.

Great soldiers, such as the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, Buller, Gordon, and Roberts are represented, and Major Halstead also owns two historic prints of the charges of the Heavy and Light Brigades at Balaclava, on which are inscribed the autographs of the leaders.

There is scarcely a world-famous figure of the past century whose signature is not to be found in the collection—Sir Walter Scott, Fox, Burke, Wilberforce, John Bright, Ruskin, the Rossettis, Carlyle, Oscar Wilde, Florence Nightingale, Darwin, Sousa, Reynolds, Landseer, Fenimore Cooper, Ellen Terry, Lord Northcliffe, Sarah Bernhardt, Amundsen, Nansen, Marconi, and a host of others.

Major Halstead is still busy collecting them at the rate of nearly 1,000 a year.

When he is not collecting autographs, Major Halstead is continually adding to his collection of coins. He has now over 20,000, dating from 575 B.C.

MAN OF SIXTEEN TONGUES!

30 YEARS INTERPRETER IN ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE

London (By Mail.)

There is a stir in the public gallery. My Lord the King's Justice, magnificently robed in scarlet, eyes the court with judicial solemnity.

Bewigged counsel rustle papers and confer in undertones.

The defendant is in the box.

And all eyes are turned on one man. Not the judge, the defendant, nor counsel.

But on an elderly man with flowing white hair who stands quietly in the well of the court. The man without whom the case could not proceed.

He is Mr. S.L. Salzedo, man of many tongues, who for thirty years has acted as interpreter in the Royal Courts of Justice.

Daily this modest man with the face of a scholar, who speaks 16 languages with native fluency, can be seen in one or other of the courts helping the wheels of justice to turn.

Judges' Praise

He has talked his way through more legal tangles than any other man in London.

His learning has put thousands of pounds into the pockets of plaintiffs, and has saved defendants equally large sums. His skill has obtained decrees for Divorce Court petitioners or cleared the co-respondent's name.

For Mr. Salzedo has no sides. His task is to interpret an unbiased version of the evidence.

Everyone in the Law Courts knows him. The judges call him by name, and often they have praised him highly for his assistance.

And yesterday when I met him in the long corridor leading to the King's Bench Division I persuaded him to tell me a little of his thirty years' experience in the courts.

Since he began as an interpreter he has translated 21 languages including French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Greek, Hebrew, German, Italian, modern Turkish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Serbian, Roumanian, Icelandic, Czecho-Slovakian and Hungarian.

Quite recently in a divorce case he proved an English husband's infidelity by translating the evidence of Spanish, Portuguese and French women.

"It was nothing," he said with a modest shrug of his expressive shoulders.

"Why on earth did you marry her?"

"We thought it would be better if we saw a little less of each other."

* * * *

Cocoa is now one of the principle products of the Gold Coast territory of Africa, about 500,000,000 lb. being grown annually. In 1891 only 80 lb. were produced.

HEAVIEST MAN DEAD

UNABLE TO LEAVE HIS HOME FOR YEARS

PROBLEM FOR UNDERTAKERS AT FUNERAL

London (By Mail.)

For many years acknowledged to be the heaviest man in Great Britain, and probably in the world, Mr. George Lovatt died at the age of 63 at his home at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire.

The last time he was weighed Mr. Lovatt turned the scales at 38 stone, but just before his death he claimed to weigh more than 40 stone.

For nearly 12 years he had been unable to leave his house because of his size.

Mr. Lovatt, who was over 6ft. tall, was born at Saltney, Cheshire, then the centre of the chain industry. Although his mother weighed 22 stone, his father was only of medium size.

His mother's father was a giant in stature, and her uncle, the late Mr. John Carter, of Tipton, was reputed to be the biggest anchorsmith ever known.

For years Mr. Lovatt worked as a chain-striker, but a fall about eight years ago resulted in his left leg being fractured, and this injury permanently incapacitated him. Ultimately the injury, combined with his weight, confined him to the house.

A milestone outside the house was Mr. Lovatt's favourite seat until his increasing infirmity compelled him to remain indoors; then he was wont to sit at the open window and converse with his friends.

Mr. Lovatt was a fine example in support of the general belief that fat men are jolly men. His appearance, and the jokes it provoked, apparently gave him as much enjoyment as anyone.

Politics were of special interest to him, and to enable him to visit the polling booths during an election he had built a special outsize trap.

Until the time came when he could not leave home, Mr. Lovatt, who was a bachelor, was in the habit each evening of visiting an inn at Round Oak kept by his sister, and he made the journey of about 100 yards on a lorry.

"Removal" By Stretcher

When he changed houses a specially heavy stretcher had to be made to convey him to his new home.

Many amusing stories were told of Mr. Lovatt.

His size made service with the Army during the war an impossibility. He was in bed following an accident to his leg when he was summoned to appear before a medical board.

He sent back a message saying that if they wanted him they must come and get him. This was appreciated more by the local residents than the members of the board, who had never seen him.

When Mr. Lovatt was measured for clothes his tailor was in the habit of putting one end of the tape into his customer's hand and asking him to hold it while he travelled round his body!

With glee Mr. Lovatt used to tell of a visit he paid to London, where he went to a theatre.

Unable to find a seat large enough he sat down in the gangway, to the despair of the attendants, and refused to move until a chair of suitable proportions was provided.

When leaving the theatre he got into an ordinary cab, but the vehicle was not made for such fares as Mr. Lovatt, and the bottom dropped out!

The huge bulk of Mr. Lovatt occasioned a problem for the undertakers at his funeral.

A coffin 6ft. 6in. long, 3ft. 6in. wide, and 2ft. deep was constructed, and it was arranged that at the funeral ten strong men should lift it.

The real difficulty for the undertakers was the removal of the body from the house. After a survey it was found that it could be done only by taking out the window-frame of one of the front rooms.

ENGINES LIKE "DEVILS"

SCARED VILLAGE OUT OF ITS WITS

British engineers, it was revealed yesterday, have frightened a whole native colony of Iraq nearly out of its wits by the introduction of "Devil Engines."

This is the name applied by the natives to modern apparatus for the hygienic pressing of the date fruit.

When the machinery was first put in operation the natives almost ran amok in their terror.

Ultimately they threw the whole equipment into a tributary of the River Euphrates at a spot known as "Hell Pool."

Order was only restored by an official proclamation that the "Devil Machines" would result in more prosperity for the date-growers of the district on account of the saving in time and labour.

Bright Idea!

The weary business man held his head in his hands.

"Jove," he exclaimed, "I wish I could go somewhere for a long holiday! Somewhere, anywhere, where I'd be entirely cut off from the world."

His friend looked sympathetic.

"Why don't you try a telephone-box old chap?" he suggested.

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GERMANY'S LONG, LONG ROAD OF TERROR

—AND MORE TO COME?

OLD ORDER PLANNING TO COME BACK

The reign of terror by Chancellor Hitler and his Nazi (Fascist) followers and the threat to "Jews and Socialists" of the "night of the long knives" are no new thing in Germany.

Ever since the crashing of thrones in November, 1918, ever since the sailors from Kiel, and then the workers of Berlin and the big cities, overthrew Kaiserdom and Junkerdom, the old order has been plotting and planning to come back.

And it has stuck at nothing in its attempts. Terror, wholesale shooting, midnight murders have been used, so has every ordinary artifice of political intrigue writes "John Bull."

The Junkers and the big "coal and iron barons" have intrigued with everybody. They have even intrigued with the French while they were preaching hatred of France to the German masses.

JUNKERS' BID

They have used as their instruments Socialist leaders like Naske and Catholic leaders like Bruening. Hitler in their view is only the latest of their tools. They mean to use him to complete the counter revolution, and then to throw him on the scrap-heap.

Will they succeed? That is one of the big questions in front of Germany. There is going to be a struggle for power now between the Junkers and the Nazis.

Hitler, and even more important, Goering, the Nazi Minister of the Interior and Commissioner of Prussia, and Goebbels, Director of Propaganda, have quite other notions.

If it were a question of Hitler alone, the betting would be heavily on the Junkers.

For "the Leader" is, in fact, anything but a leader. He is, at bottom, a weak man; frantic in speech, but infirm in action. He could easily be brought to heel.

The Junkers reckoned on that, counted that when the moment came they could control him or crush him.

But they have reckoned without Goering, a man of half-crazy, savage ferocity of will, reputed to be a drug addict. Goering will not yield to all the generals and barons in Prussia without a struggle.

REVOLUTION!

He believes in the fantasies of the "Third Reich." He hates barons and Jews, Socialists and Communists, French and Poles and Russians with equal ferocity.

The Junkers believe in the "First Reich"; in the restoration of the Germany of the Hohenzollerns and of Bismarck.

Their policy is plain enough. The Hitler regime is to be the last stage in the path of murder and intrigue and bloodshed by which they are to come again to full power in Germany.

It began almost immediately after the Revolution of November, 1918.

The Kaiser had fled to Holland. The Socialist Directorate in Berlin, the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils in the provinces, governed Germany until the new Constitution could be made.

But in the Directorate were "Majority" Socialists who had backed the war, had taken office under the Kaiser, had co-operated with the old gang.

They were persuaded to leave the Kaiser's officials in real charge of the Services, the Kaiser's generals in control of the salvage of the Army.

They were afraid of the Communist leaders, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and the Communistic organisation known as the Spartakists. Liebknecht, who had opposed the war and gone to prison for it, was the hero of the masses. It was he who had proclaimed the Republic from the balcony of the Imperial Palace.

MURDERED PRESIDENT

Now he was insisting that the political revolution should be also the Socialist revolution.

The sailors from Kiel were with him. And on December 29, 1918, seven weeks after the Kaiser's flight, picked troops of the old army under General Von Lequis were shooting down the sailors who had made the revolution.

That was the beginning of the counter-revolution—the beginning of the bloodshed.

In January, 1919, the Volunteer Corps suppressed an attempted rising by the Spartakists in Berlin. There were ten days of terror as a sequel.

Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were arrested and taken by officers to the Eden Hotel. Next day the story was spread that they had been lynched by an angry mob while attempting to escape.

The truth came out only later. The two Spartakist leaders had been murdered in cold blood by officers of the former Imperial Guard. They were known. They boasted of their deed. But they were never punished.

The epoch of murder had begun. In February, Kurt Eisner, President of Bavaria, was shot outside the Parliament House by Count Arco Valley. The Minister of the Interior, regretting the outrage, was shot as he spoke.

The Volunteer Corps had "saved Germany from the Spartakists." But those who had hoped that they would be satisfied with this and that they would settle down to loyal support of the Republic were disappointed.

Volunteer corps sprang up all over the country. Their power and insolence grew as they realised that the Government was beginning to depend on them.

They began in 1920 to demand that the Socialist leaders (having served their purpose and checked the course of the revolution) should go. The Socialist leaders refused, and the Volunteers struck.

Who was behind the famous Kapp *putsch*, the first big plot after the war to wreck the new Republic? Kapp himself was an intimate friend of Von Tirpitz. He was probably in touch with representatives of the ex-Kaiser.

Certainly the avowed object was an Imperial restoration.

The whole business was rather a comedy, for it was all too previous.

On a March morning the irregulars of the "Baltic" volunteer corps and a division of Reichswehr under General Von Luttwitz marched into Berlin. President Ebert and Chancellor Bauer fled to Dresden.

The Government offices were occupied. Kapp was proclaimed Imperial Chancellor. Von Luttwitz was Minister of Defence.

The amazing Trebitsch Lincoln, the one-time M. P. for Darlington and a self-confessed German spy, acted as Chief Censor!

For two days Kapp "ruled" in Berlin.

ENTER HITLER

But throughout Germany and in Berlin itself the general strike called by the legitimate Government was solid. Isolated in the West End of Berlin, Kapp and his friends were powerless.

They gave in, and marched out of the Brandenburg Gate again firing volleys into the crowd of spectators as they did so.

The first coup d'etat had failed.

But with astonishing folly the Government even now took no steps to disband the volunteers or to purge the Reichswehr.

Instead they used the Volunteer Corps to crush the Ruhr miners who kept on the general strike, demanding a Socialist Republic.

The slaughter in the Ruhr in those months was terrible. The Volunteer leaders took their revenge on the miners for the failure of the Kapp putsch.

The coup d'etat had failed. The Allies were demanding the suppression of the Volunteer Corps.

The second phase began: the phase of murders and illegal associations. It is now that Hitler begins to appear on the scene.

"Consul" and the other murder bands took the place of the Volunteer Corps. They began to preach a fierce anti-Semitism.

All Germany's troubles were due to Jews. Some added Jesuits and Freemasons.

Ludendorff even announced that Christianity was the source of the trouble and that Germany's motto must be "Back to Odin."

Hitler and his lieutenant, Eckert, financed by the Junkers, founded their National Socialist party, designed chiefly to split the workers and prevent any repetition of the general strike that ended the Kapp adventure.

"RENDERED HARMLESS"

The Black Reichswehr reorganised secretly the formations disbanded at the demand of the Allies.

And everywhere the murders began.

All political personages unpopular with the extremists, or dangerous to the reaction, were to be "rendered harmless."

That was the slogan, and in the years from 1921 to 1923 it was well and truly carried out.

Most of the men "rendered harmless" were unknown beyond the borders of Germany. But two of the murders startled the whole world.

Erzberger, the Catholic leader, who had committed the crime of signing the Armistice, was killed in 1921. The murderers were known, but never punished.

Walter Rathenau, the Jewish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the most brilliant business man in Germany, was shot dead in June, 1922.

An attempt to poison Schiedemann, the Socialist ex-Chancellor, failed, so did an attempt to kill the famous journalist, Maximilian Harden.

For three years the campaign of murder and cold terrorism went on. Then the reactionaries tried another putsch.

The occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 had shaken Germany to its foundations. The mark was crashing to unfathomed depths. The action of the French had kindled an intense nationalist feeling. The Government was weak and hesitant. It had used the Reichswehr to suppress a quite legal Socialist-Communist coalition in Saxony and Thuringia.

A VAST BUNGLE

Nationalist and Nazi bands were concentrated in Bavaria, in Thuringia, in Eastern Prussia. But the whole business was bungled.

Four hundred volunteers marched on Custrin, summoned the fortress to surrender, and then surrendered themselves.

Hitler and Ludendorff kidnapped the heads of the Bavarian Government and proclaimed the Third German Reich in a Munich beer-hall. But they capitulated within a few hours. It looked for a while as if the movement must collapse from ridicule.

The next few years were the strongest of the Republic. The Reparations settlement of 1924, the evacuation of the Ruhr, the stabilisation of the currency, the temporary economic revival all helped.

The old volunteer bands were for the most part united in the Stahlhelm, a nationalist organisation of ex-officers, and kept quiet. Hitler settled down to a wild-mouthed but peaceful propaganda.

The new tactics of sapping the Republic by political intrigue were adopted everywhere. For six years the terror died down.

But in those six years the Socialist President was replaced by Von Hindenburg. The Socialists were got finally out of the Reich Government. The Reichswehr passed from the control of a Democrat to the control of a Monarchist.

Nearly every key position was got into the hands of a reactionary. And the device of governing, taxing and legislating by decree (on the strength of a Constitutional Article intended to give the Government power to suppress riots) was elaborated.

Everything had been prepared for the real seizure of power. And when Von Hindenburg gave the Nazis (now a strong political Party) the right to parade in uniform, it was obvious what was wrong.

There began a new campaign of murder. Murder of the most cold-blooded kind. For a year past night after night has been a "night of long knives."

NIGHT HORROR

Sometimes there has been open fighting between Nazis and Communists, or Nazis and Socialists. That is another matter.

The sinister thing has been the midnight terror. All across Germany men have been shot in bed as they slept, or wakened, dragged from their houses, tortured and killed.

That has gone on night after night, week after week.

It was the preparation, the moral preparation, for the triple coup d'etat that has been carried out by Von Hindenburg—or rather by the Junkers that surround the old man and tell him what to do.

First the Catholic Bruening was removed from the Chancellorship and the Monarchist von Papen installed.

Then the Prussian Government (which was still Democratic and headed by the Socialist, Otto Braun) was turned out of office and arrested by a colonel of Reichswehr.

A brief interval of rather complex manœuvring, and enter Hitler, as Chancellor, with the far more formidable Captain Goering as Commissioner for Prussia.

LEGALISED CRIME

The terror is legalised. The murder of Socialists and Communists is approved by authority. The Nazi bands (a high proportion of them convicted criminals) are uniformed and armed by the State.

It is a long road of terror that Germany has trodden since Karl Liebknecht proclaimed Peace and the Republic from the Kaiser's Palace in Berlin.

And even now it is not ended. There may be worse to come. Or the two sections, Nazi and Nationalist, may be at each other's throats before long.

The agony of Germany is not over.

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AMAZING LOVE DRAMA

CAST-OFF WOMAN ACCUSED OF HIS MURDER

Paris, (By Mail)

Not since the days when Madame Caillaux, the tragic beauty-wife' of the then premier, was involved in a drama of a similar kind, has official France been so stirred as by the dramatic end of M. Jean Causeret, the prefect of the bouches-du-rhone department, and one of the best-known of france's local administrators.

The victim was found dead before a mirror in the flat of Mime. Germaine Huon d'Anglemont. between whom and the dead Prefect there had been an attachment going back to their childhood days.

The story told by Mme. Huon is that while in the course of dressing, she had a dispute with her lover about the way he had spent his time in the morning, and in playfulness she picked up a revolver.

Fatal Wound

Seeing the reflection of the gesture in the mirror and believing it real, the man wheeled round and tried to take the revolver from her; but his arm struck it and caused it to go off, inflicting a wound that proved fatal.

The police do not accept this story, and say that it is entirely at variance with the report of the medical expert who examined the body. They have arrested Mime. Huon and charged her with murder.

The woman refused to go into details about the nature of the quarrel leading up to the drama; but the police claim to have discovered that though the dead Prefect had visited the woman at her flat as usual during this stay, he had intimated to her that he had formed an attachment with another woman, and that this visit was to be a farewell one.

It was not until some hours later that the police discovered that this other woman was a young English beauty of very good family, whose acquaintance the Prefect had made a few weeks ago on the Riviera.

The woman in question was staying at an hotel, where she had lunched on the morning of the tragedy with the Prefect; but when the police reached the place they found she had heard of the tragedy by means of a mysterious 'phone message and had packed up hurriedly and left for England, obviously deeply distressed.

Too Late

Efforts were made to intercept her before she got aboard the boat, but the warning telegrams did not arrive in time.

There is, of course, no charge of any kind against the mystery English-woman, and the police have no right to demand her enforced return to France, but they are sending an inspector to England to ask her if she will aid the interests of justice by giving her version of the relations with the dead Prefect, and particularly the source of the telephone message apprising her of the tragedy before it was known to the police.

In certain "smart" circles Mme. Huon was one of the best-known women in Paris, and in a sense she was also one of the most picturesque.

Of lowly origin, she rejected the advances of M. Causeret, then an unknown youth, who wished to marry her, and came to Paris to make her fortune. That was twenty-seven years ago, when she was only fourteen.

Frequenting the best cafes, though living in a modest hotel in the Hotel de Ville quarter, she attracted the attention of a Dutch diamond merchant, who installed her in a luxurious flat and covered her with diamonds that even princesses used to envy.

When the Dutchman died he was succeeded by a Polish Count, who settled a handsome allowance on her and introduced her into the most exclusive society. More than once she was guest in houses where royalty were being entertained.

LOVE TRIUMPHS OVER TRAGEDY

REAL ROMANCE FOR MANNEQUIN BEAUTY

AMAZING STORY BEHIND SUMURUN

Paris, (By Mail)

In the Salon Des Independants hangs the portrait of a dark, stately beauty. The face is delicately formed. But it is the eyes that hold you. In their black limpid depths is haunting, compelling tragedy.

That tragedy is real—a tragedy that makes the picture of Sumurun the Beautiful the best portrait of the year.

Once this English girl's life was full of torture. She was tied to a brilliant madman, who shot himself for her sake.

Then she saved from suicide the artist genius who painted the picture. Though he was poor, she married him, and inspired him with her beauty to persevere with his career.

Now at long last she is reaping her reward, says the People correspondent.

* * *

Vivid romance has coloured the life of Sumurun, the tragic mannequin. Many men have worshipped her and countless women have envied this dark exotic beauty as she swept across the fashion salons of Paris.

Former chorus girl and descendant of a gipsy princess, she was discovered by a famous British designer.

"I shall call you Sumurun, the Enchantress of the Desert," he said after her first dress parade.

That was the beginning of a career that was to blaze the name of Vera Ashby through the showrooms of Europe.

And at the height of her triumph, at a time when she was being feted by a host of her admirers, Sumurun, obeying an idle whim, consulted a famous French clairvoyante.

Warning of fast approaching tragedy, with strange and terrifying experience, was given to her.

Within a month's time she would receive a proposal of marriage from a very wealthy man.

"AVOID THIS MAN"

"I do not counsel you to marry him," said the seer. "There are mists . . . mists of great trouble for you . . . mists of death for one you love. Avoid this man, mademoiselle, he will bring tragedy into your life." But the beautiful Sumurun shrugged her pretty shoulders and went on her way.

* * *

One evening she was dining with her Jewish friend, Fernande, when they were introduced to a wealthy Greek, Dr. Peter Papadaki, a famous mental specialist. He fell in love with her.

"I was thrilled and flattered by his talk," she told "The People" in her recent disclosures. "He was old enough to be my father, but he had a lofty forehead and dark, magnetic eyes.

"And he proposed to me in the strangest way. I was just a young girl, unprotected and innocent, so he asked Fernande for my hand. I consulted my mother, then agreed to marry him.

"He became delirious at the news, holding me in his arms and kissing me till I could scarcely breathe."

Sumurun had no idea then that her lover was not quite normal. But a few months after they were married her husband's queer mental state reached its peak.

He had recurring phases of intense excitement and frightful depression. He once broke down at a public lecture and babbled away furiously, having completely lost control.

Though looking at least ten years younger than she was, she was haunted by the dread of on-coming age, and the loneliness that would be hers when her beauty ceased to hold the male admiration that was the breath of life to her. And the mere suggestion that a man had tired of her was enough to drive her to frenzy.

Then he decided to end it all, shot himself in a Swiss hotel, and left this note—the note of a brave man who counted death of small importance when weighed in the balance against his loved one's happiness:

"Poor little Vera—what a cruel fate has been yours—your life linked up with a madman. I must save you. Forgive a poor fool and pray for him."

But Sumurun was very young and she had courage as well as beauty and talent. After some months of rest and travel she returned to ornament the fashion salons of London and Paris, knew fresh triumphs, made fresh conquests, and at last fell desperately in love.

He was the titled head of a historic house, a fascinating accomplished man. He would sit and paint her, and for four or five years they saw each other daily.

He could do nothing, go nowhere, without her. He loaded her with gifts and luxury. But he dallied on the threshold of proposal and made no move.

She knew that he adored her, and was content to wait. But she reckoned without the treachery of a woman friend.

She came to her flat and stole her sweetheart from her. They went away together.

"When I heard of it" she said, "I was so bitter against life and against men and women that I wanted to die down and die."

* * *

A poor painter, M. Marcel Poncin, was the next to fall in love with her.

Poncin, ill, impoverished, still unsuccessful, despaired of winning her.

"Then I took him a bunch of violets with a note pinned to it saying he had one friend left in the world—myself.

"I was only just in time, for lying on the table was a revolver."

She saved his life, asked him to marry her and work for her. She would leave her position as a mannequin and become his model.

He did. She did. And this great picture of a happy and grateful genius is the result.

GERMANS' SECRET ARMY

COULD EQUIP 4,000,000 SAYS FRANCE

Paris, (By Mail)

"With the means at her disposal, Germany could transport an army of 150,000 men in 24 hours from the right bank of the Rhine to the French frontier."

This statement is published here to-day following investigations into what is described as Germany's secret army.

It is added that in the event of war, despite the Treaty of Versailles, Germany could quickly equip and put in the field an army of about 4,000,000.

Included in this force would be Germany's legal army of 100,000, 400,000 Hitlerite "storm troops," 300,000 "steel helmets" and 120,000 reserves, with 60,000 trained members of flying clubs.

A Bad Case.

Hansum was visiting a sick friend in hospital. When they were left alone in the ward, he said:

"Jove, old man, that's a fine-looking nurse you've got!"

"Is it?" asked the patient wearily.

"Yes; hadn't you noticed?" Hansum asked, looking very surprised.

The other shook his head.

"Great Scott!" ejaculated Hansum. "I'd no idea you were so ill."

* * *

Trapped.

Little Eric burst into the kitchen, where his mother was cooking.

"Mum," he said, "I've just made a bet with Jackie next door!"

"You naughty boy!" she exclaimed. "What made you do such a thing?"

Eric calmly shrugged his shoulders.

"I bet Jackie my cap against his top that you were the best mother in this village, and that you'd give me a penny to buy some toffee with——"

"Well, I never!" she ejaculated angrily.

"But, mum," said the boy, "you don't want me to lose my cap, do you?"

STREETS BENEATH THE SEA

BAD BUOYS MADE GOOD

The Trinity House Depot at Blackwall, a wharf situated at a point where Bow Creek meets the Thames, is a place where "bad buoys are made good" writes W.J. Passingham in "Tit-Bits."

A staff of experts is employed there repairing buoys of all types, and all lighthouse and lightship equipment. Buoys of all shapes and sizes may be seen clustered together along the sea wall, and each one has a special message of its own for the mariner as he steers a ship up Channel to its destination.

At the entrance to a wide estuary such as the mouth of the Thames, the navigator chooses his path by means of buoys, and each one by its particular shape and colour tells him the nature of the channel. These signposts of the sea point the way as surely as those erected at street corners for the benefit of landsmen.

At the entrance to the Thames estuary the sea appears, to the untrained eye, as just a plain stretch of water, but beneath the surface there are roads safe and dangerous for ships of different tonnage. There is the Horse Channel for small craft, leading into four fathoms; the Alexandra Channel, now unused, and the Prince's Channel; the Northward Channel; the Swin Channel for more or less shallow-draught traffic—and the Black Deep, where London's mud is deposited by the sludge-boats—among the hidden highways.

GREEN LIGHTS AND BLACK DIAMONDS

When approaching a harbour or passing through a fairway the buoys on the starboard, or righthand side, of a vessel are always connical in shape, and of one colour, though the sides may be straight or rounded. Those on the port side of a navigable channel are shaped like truncated cones, with flat tops. These flat-topped, or "can" buoys, are of two colours, and painted either in vertical stripes or in chequer. If a sand-bank, or other shallow water, divides a navigable channel the ends of the bank are indicated by buoys of spherical shape, with horizontal stripes of two colours. The outer buoy is surmounted by a pole with a black diamond at its end, and the inner buoy is distinguished by a pole with a triangle.

A buoy set to mark a sludge deposit area is painted yellow and black, and those used to mark a wreck are green. Green lights and green colouring on buoys indicate wreckage, and the number of flashes which the light exhibits indicate to the navigator on which side it is safe to pass the spot. Buoys range in size from the "nun" buoy of only 18in. diameter and costing about £35, to what is called a "first-class buoy," of 14ft. diameter and costing, fully equipped, about £300.

BELLS IN CAGES

Bell buoys and lighted buoys are of the same shape, but the greater part showing above water is constructed like a cage—the bell being rung by the motion of the water and the light supplied by a charge of oil-gas or acetylene gas in the body of the buoy. The gas lasts for about three months or more, and at Trinity House Wharf is a huge rack of cylinders from which the steam tenders draw supplies for the replenishment of the buoys.

Mooring buoys, attached to heavy sinkers, vary in size according to the vessels intended to use them, and in colour according to the regulations of the local port authority. They are surmounted by an iron ring, to which the ship's mooring-cable is made fast. Anchor buoys, the smallest kind, are filled with cork and attached to the anchor when it is dropped. This is a precaution taken to warn other ships against letting go their anchors near the same spot, where cables become entangled, and to enable the position of an anchor to be discovered if the cable should break.

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MORAL COURAGE

(By P. V. Seshagiri Rao)

Moral courage is daring to do right because it is right fearless of consequences. One who has this has the courage of his convictions.

Moral Courage is the stay and strength of the world's martyrs, the surest inspiration which enables them to reject wealth and honours and applause for conscience's sake, to endure the cruel rack, the chill solitude of the dungeon and the sharp agony of the fire for a cause which the majority of men decide as visionary and condemn as iniquitous.

It comes from a clear apprehension of truth and a conviction of its unalterable requirements. If man would have moral courage he must truly comprehend his relation to God and to the universe of which he is a certain and definite part.

Courage comprehends the absence of all fear, the disregard of all personal convenience, the spirit to begin, and the determination to pursue, what has been begun.

Courage consists in the power of self-recovery, so that a man cannot have his flank turned, cannot be out-generalled, but put him where you will, he stands. This can only be by the intrepid conviction that his laws, his relations to society, his world may at any time be superseded and decease.

The brilliant triumph of the soul over the flesh that is to say over fear; fear of poverty, of suffering, of calumny, of sickness, of isolation and of death. It is the dazzling and glorious concentration of courage. As Emerson says, Odin's creed, if we disentangle the real kernel of it, is true to this hour. A man shall and must be raliant; he must march forward and quit himself like a man-trusting imperturbly in the appointment and choice of the upper Powers; and on the whole not fear at all. Now and always the completeness of his victory over fear will determine how much of a man he is.

"I would not for any money" says the brave Jean Paul in his quaint way, "have had money in my youth." He speaks a truth there, singular as it may seem to many.

Chivalrousness also necessarily reckons courage among its elements, not simply that physical bravery which most men inherit—which indeed seems a constitutional qualification—but that higher and purer form which we distinguish as Moral Courage "the holy and humble elevation of the heart" as St. Bernard calls it. It means patience under wrong, self-control under provocation, calmness in adversity and moderation in prosperity.

For just think if it is an easy thing to suppress the mutiny of the passions, to silence the clamours of lust, avarice and ambition, to check the repinings of sorrow, to moderate the vehemence of desire, to disperse the gloom of disappointment, and suppress the dark spirits of despondency. Is he not then really great who increases this virtue which has the power of doing so much good to the world?

The last decisive energy which confides in the Supreme Power is very sublime. It was in the true elevation of this character that Daniel braved in calm devotion the decree which consigned him to the den of lions.

A high aim is indeed curative. Napoleon visited those sick of the plague in order to prove that the man who could vanquish fear could vanquish the plague also.

We hate to be in a minority but the brave man, in his own soul, intimate with God, will always try himself by the pure eyes and perfect witness of the all-judging God. He will ask, not, what will men admire? but, what will God approve?

The integrity of your own soul is better than the best name which the age, present, or to come, can ever give you. If you love God, that love will cast out all fear of human infamy, transcend all human praise and fill you with saintly heroism. Those who would give the highest training to the mind must furnish it to deeds of excellence and tales of heroism. There are characters brought under our notice in history and biography which transcend in grandeur the noblest objects in inanimate creation. The loveliest of the mountains of Judah is not so interesting an object as the shepherd boy who there defended his flocks from the lion and the bear, and turned his harp to the praises of God. The ocean in all its power of tempest is not so grand an object as the Apostle Paul so calm when the ship was driven up and down in Adria, so calm in the midst of the tumults of the people. Luther outstrips in elevation the highest of the Saxon Alps. We could muitiply instances but these will serve our purpose. Let man, then, but clearly and fully grasp the idea of his true dignity and the unalterable responsibility, and the courage and strength and holiness of inspiration will come naturally.

It is moral courage that characterises, as Smiles says, the highest order of manhood and womanhood—the courage to be just, the courage to be honest, the courage to speak the truth, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to do one's duty.

The energetic leader of noble spirit not only wins a way for himself but carries others with him. Such intrepedity of character characterised Cromwell, Washington, Pitt, Wellington and all great leaders of men.

Would that Courage, unflinching, courage unbent, be the proud possession of all. For nothing else but courage winneth life's battle, nothing but courage secureth life's freedom—man's noblest, highest prize.

BRIDE GOES TO WAR

NO TIME FOR LOVE THIS!

Shanghai, (By Mail)

Mrs. Shih Mei-Fan, a pretty nineteen-year-old bride, has slipped away from her new home in a village near Shanghai to fight for her country on the North China front. She has only been married a month.

In a letter to her husband she says:

"I will return home to renew my love for you after the lost land in the north is recovered."

Mrs. Shih is the daughter of a wealthy family and is a highly educated girl. She married a young man also belonging to a wealthy family.

One day she said she was going shopping, but by nightfall she had not returned. The family and police searched for her until the next morning, when through the post they received a letter.

It was addressed by the bride to her husband. She said that she was going to join the Rescue Corps at the front, in order to do her duty as a Chinese citizen.—Reuter.

LEAGUE TO STOP TIPPING

THEY WANT FAIR PAY FOR WAITERS

Paris, (By Mail)

Men-about-town and others who largely use the hotels and restaurants here have formed a league for the abolition of tipping.

The idea is that every employee should be adequately paid and not be compelled to rely for his living on what other people give him.

The founder of the league is M. Jean Charlot, who has for long refused to give gratuities.

Instead of tips he would hand waiters a piece of metal stamped; "Make your employers pay you; tipping is a form of mendicity."

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